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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 17-10 (63-50). Yesterday's temp. 8-5 (64-46). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 12-11 (54-52). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-11 (52-52). CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Fair. Temp. 20-2 (68-36). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 7-5 (45-42). Yesterday's temp. 10-2 (50-36).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£2.25
Belgium	30 B.Fr	Luxembourg	30 L.Fr.
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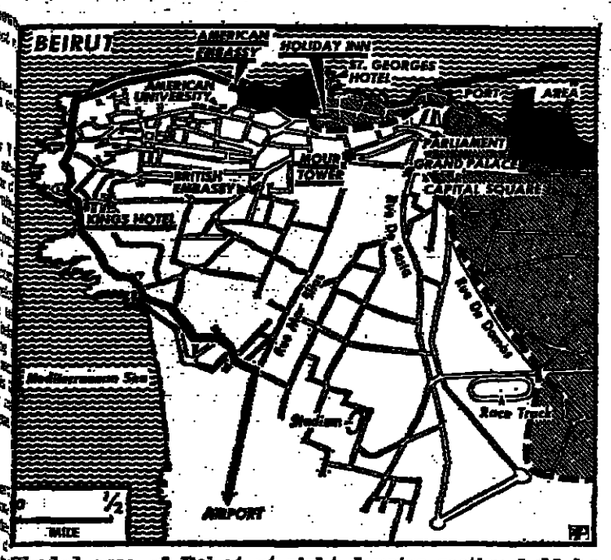
No. 28,855 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1-2, 1975 Established 1887

Beirut Battles Kill 30 More As 11th Truce Is Announced



Shaded area of Beirut at right denotes section held by Christians; the black areas are controlled by Moslems.

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (UPI).—As battles continued throughout Beirut today, Premier Rashid Karami announced the 11th cease-fire in seven weeks a ' said that the warring militias' representatives had pledged their "word of honor" that their forces would respect the new truce.

At least 30 persons were killed and about 70 were wounded today, raising the toll in the seven weeks of the latest round of fighting to more than 1,000 dead and 2,500 wounded.

After a day of intensive contacts, Mr. Karami sai that the rival Christian and Moslem militias had agreed that a new cease-fire would take effect at 9:30 p.m.

Answering criticism that his previous cease-fires had never gone into effect or had been broken within hours, Mr. Karami said this "should not make us despair but only add to our determination. We will not surrender."

"We have held new contacts with all parties and all have given their word of honor that the shooting will cease as of 9:30 p.m.," he said.

Fighting After Deadline

However, two hours after the deadline passed, heavy fighting was continuing in the eastern suburbs and in the city's hotel district.

Earlier, rival forces traded rocket, mortar and machine-gun fire around the Holiday Inn, where forces of the rightist Phalangist party fought to retain their last vantage point in the Kantari neighborhood.

Units of the government's internal security forces, which had attempted to police the truce, either took cover in the area or retreated.

Under the preceding cease-fire agreement, the security forces were supposed to take over the Holiday Inn and the nearby Phoenicia and St. Georges Hotels. When they arrived, however, the Phalangists refused to move until leftist gunmen in the Murr building, another strategic site, were replaced by security forces.

In the suburbs, a battle flared between forces from the Moslem stronghold of Chiah and the nearby Christian area of Ain el-Rummaneh.

In Zahle, Lebanon's fourth-largest city, 25 miles east of Beirut, fighting which began last evening continued throughout today's daylight hours.

Earlier today, during a lull in Beirut's fighting, citizens ventured into the capital's streets for the first time this week. Householders who had evacuated the Kantari sector went back to retrieve their possessions and flee to the mountains.

Many found that their apartments had been looted.

The movement in the streets came to an abrupt end when fighting broke out in Phoenicia Street and its sounds echoed around the city.

U.S. Sees No Intervention

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Seventeen years after U.S. Marines were sent to Lebanon during a domestic crisis, the State Department said that the United States supports Lebanon's independence but is not considering intervention in the nation's civil war.

Department spokesman Robert Anderson also said yesterday that he could not confirm reports that Syria had moved forces to the Lebanese border and that Israel had begun a troop mobilization.

"As of today, I still don't see the likelihood of outside intervention," Mr. Anderson said.

United Press International.

PRESIDING—Prince Juan Carlos at Cabinet meeting Friday. Next to him, facing camera, are Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and Interior Minister Jose Garcia Hernandez.

Biggest Sum Is for Israel

Ford Asks $4.7 Billion in Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT).—President Ford asked Congress yesterday for $4.7 billion in foreign military and support assistance that would supplement about $1.3 billion in economic and humanitarian aid that is already close to approval by Congress. About $3.4 billion is earmarked for Israel and the Arab countries.

In addition, the administration is asking for aid to international organizations and will allocate about $1.5 billion in food assistance, bringing the overall foreign aid program ending June 30 to approximately $8 billion.

This large sum is sure to face close scrutiny on Capitol Hill, particularly in light of Mr. Ford's refusal to help New York City. Administration officials and congressional aides predicted that the aid bill submitted by Mr. Ford would run into opposition even though Israel is the single largest beneficiary of the request.

Of the $4.7 billion Mr. Ford requested, 70 per cent was designated for the Middle East, in part as fulfillment of administration promises to Israel and Egypt during the negotiations that led to the recent Sinai agreement.

The $4.7 billion was broken into three categories; $424.5 million in outright military grants for materiel and training, $2.4 billion in military credits and $1.9 billion in security support assistance, a form of economic aid.

"I fully recognize the proposed amounts are substantial," Mr. Ford said in presenting the request. But he said the total would be 10 per cent less than the amounts originally contained in the January budget. The collapse in Indochina led to the withdrawal of $2.7 billion in funds originally sought for that area.

Nevertheless, the package was more than twice the $3.3 billion approved by Congress for the last fiscal year.

The high points of the request include:

- A request of $2.24 billion for Israel, of which $1.5 billion would be in military credits and $740 million in economic aid. However, $500 million of the military sales would not have to be repaid. In addition, Israel will get about $15 million in food aid and about $20 million for settling Soviet émigrés under other legislation.
- Egypt would receive $750 million in economic assistance, three

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

Juan Carlos Aims At Saharan Issue In Cabinet Talks

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Prince Juan Carlos formally took over as acting chief of state today with the threat of war in the Spanish-held Sahara hanging over the nation.

While Generalissimo Francisco Franco lay gravely ill, the Prince presided over a four-hour Cabinet meeting largely devoted to the deepening crisis in North Africa. Algeria has warned of war if Morocco carries through its planned civilian march into Spanish Sahara. With the warning in the background, talks with a view toward a bilateral settlement between Spain and Morocco, with the support of Mauritania, were broken off yesterday. The Moroccan and Mauritanian delegations returned to Marrakesh, where King Hassan II is set to start the march on Tuesday.

A statement by the Cabinet gave no hint of how Spain proposed to avert the looming conflict, in which its troops are threatened with involvement. However, further moves in the United Nations were considered likely.

The government moved yesterday to fill the power vacuum largely because of the Saharan emergency. The advent of the Prince to power was universally considered to be the beginning of his reign, in fact if not in name, since Gen. Franco is not expected to resume office.

A medical bulletin at midday said the Generalissimo had developed peritonitis, an inflammation of the membrane surrounding the abdominal cavity. The cavity itself continued to be filled with fluid despite a puncture to relieve the buildup yesterday. Gen. Franco's coronary condition was reported to have improved, his vital signs were described as normal and his "habitual lucidity" was being maintained. Tonight's bulletin reported no change and said: "The prognosis continues to be grave."

The first warning that Algeria was prepared to go to war to stop Morocco's expansion southward was understood to have been conveyed to Kurt Waldheim, the secretary-general of the UN, when he was in Algiers earlier in the week. The same warning was then conveyed to the Spanish authorities by an Algerian delegation that arrived here Wednesday and returned to Algiers tonight.

The Algerians arrived in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

CIA Role Tied To Presidents By Kissinger

Secretary Denies He Has Agency Control

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told the House Intelligence Committee today that every clandestine operation undertaken by U.S. agents has, for years, been personally approved by the President.

Repeatedly put on the defensive by the roughest questioning he has ever faced on Capitol Hill, Mr. Kissinger made the disclosure in light of complaints by committee members that Mr. Kissinger himself may have had the final word on all too many secret and often questionable projects.

The secretary of state responded by demolishing the theory of "plausible deniability" that has so often served to insulate presidents from past disclosures.

"Every operation is personally approved by the president," Mr. Kissinger said under interrogation, first by Rep. James Stanton, D-Ohio, and later by Rep. Robert Kasten, R-Wis. Mr. Kissinger said he was certain of this "during all the time I have been in Washington" and was virtually certain that this was also the case under earlier administrations.

A recently retired State Department intelligence expert, James Gardner, told the committee yesterday that nearly 40 covert CIA operations had been approved between 1972 and last year, largely at Mr. Kissinger's direction and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

As Army Discharges Thousands

Lisbon Communist, Moderate See Coup Threat From Right

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 31.—Two Portuguese leaders—the head of the Communist party and a moderate general—today warned of the possibility of a rightist coup.

They expressed their fears as leftist delegates from various regiments stationed around Lisbon voted against the discharge today of 18 per cent of the army. But the high command said it was going ahead with the demobilization as planned.

At the same time, the Revolutionary Council, the nation's ruling body, met in another effort to solve the continuing political and military crisis. Rebellious troops still were sealing off the main Lisbon arsenal in the latest show of insubordination.

A leader of the moderate faction now dominating the council, Brig. Gen. Franco Charais, head of the Central Military Region, was quoted in a newspaper as saying that conditions existed for a successful rightist coup with popular backing.

Gen. Charais also told the weekly Expresso that if, on the other hand, the left tried to stage a coup, the exiled former President, Antonio de Spinola, could easily thwart it with an anti-Communist countercoup.

Gen. Charais blamed the left for alienating most of the country and said the social conditions now existed for a resurgence of the extreme right in Portugal—only 19 months after the revolution that ended nearly 50 years of dictatorship.

Communist leader Alvaro Cunhal—whose party is pressing for leftist officers to replace moderates in the Revolutionary Council—also sounded the alarm about possible action by rightist forces here in a speech published today.

Mr. Cunhal appealed for special vigilance by workers and revolutionaries in the days leading up to Angolan independence Nov. 11.

He said there was evidence of a fascist plot and that persons involved in the abortive rightist coup in March had infiltrated the country and set up secret cells on behalf of Gen. Spinola's Democratic Movement for the Liberation of Portugal.

Reference to Moderates

In an apparent reference to moderate officers, the Communist leader said there were certain sectors, which—although they could not be considered fascist—were plotting to stage a show of strength by the right.

The decision to discharge thousands of soldiers at a time of soaring unemployment has been interpreted as a move to purge the army of leftists and lighten military discipline by reducing the largest branch of the armed forces to a professional corps dominated by elite troops.

Political delegates from the radical Lisbon regiments which will be most affected by the demobilization met throughout the night and decided to petition the army chief, Gen. Carlos Soares Fabiao, requesting that any soldiers affected might remain in the army until March of next year if they wished.

But an army high command spokesman said it was now probably too late to stop demobilization, even if Gen. Fabiao agreed with the protest. A further 9 per cent of the army is due to be sent home Dec. 2 in line with the cuts in military spending.

Meanwhile, pro-Communist printers elected a 57-year-old typesetter as the new editor of the Lisbon daily newspaper O Seculo to counter a decision by the majority of the newspaper's workers to oust the pro-Communist management.

U.S. Says Envoy Misrepresented Policy to Israelis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—The State Department said today its ambassador to Israel, Malcolm Toon, misrepresented U.S. policy in the Middle East in remarks he made two days ago in Haifa.

Department spokesman Robert Funseth said Mr. Toon departed from official policy at some points in his remarks but he declined to specify where. Mr. Funseth said Mr. Toon has been notified of his mistakes by the State Department but he declined to say whether the ambassador had been reprimanded.

Mr. Toon, a career diplomat, was reported to have been critical of remarks that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made before the National Press Club on Monday. Mr. Sadat said that in the early 1950s Jews were in control of the Egyptian economy and that Zionism had brought warfare to the Middle East.

Mr. Toon was quoted as having told a Rotary Club meeting in Haifa Wednesday night, "I can tell you in all frankness that I was very much surprised at his remarks and found them totally uncalled for."

He reportedly added: "I don't

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

NYSE Tables Are Delayed

The IHT regrets that due to transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

A-Sale by France Spotlights Problems of 'Nuclear Club'

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 31 (IHT).—France's strong reaction yesterday to criticism of its impending sale to South Korea of technology that can be used in making nuclear weapons has shed some light on highly secret meetings of the seven-nation "nuclear club" in London.

The criticism, in a New York Times editorial (IHT, Oct. 30), was characterized here as "violent" and "erroneous." The Times accused France of taking mankind a step closer to "ultimate disaster" by sending the equipment into the "tinderbox of Asia." The Times criticized West Germany in June when that country made a similar agreement with Brazil.

The seven-nation nuclear meetings, scheduled to resume in a few days, are an attempt to prevent what is called "another India." India surprised the nuclear club last year by detonating an atomic device made with plutonium that it had obtained from a reactor supplied by Canada, allegedly for peaceful purposes.

Washington convened the London meetings, which include the Soviet Union, when it became apparent that trade competition among nuclear-club members was spilling over from conventional arms to nuclear technology. The fear was that, without ground rules, club members would quickly spread such technology into the hot spots of the world.

Nations that have expressed interest in the technology include South Korea, Japan, Brazil, Argentina, Taiwan, Egypt and Israel.

The seven nations participating in the talks are the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, Japan, Canada and West Germany. France, the only nation of the seven which has not signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, came in to ward off potential criticism for staying out and also because the Soviet presence would lessen Third-World criticism that it was a meeting of the Western nuclear cartel.

Probably the most urgent item on the agenda is discussion of regional nuclear-fuel centers. Such centers, it is held, would become collecting points for storing and eventually reprocessing plutonium waste from the nuclear reactors that have been proliferating around the world since the price of petroleum increased two years ago.

These regional centers, which would be multinationally supported by members of the club, would eliminate the risk of nations turning their plutonium into a bomb. Before any of the seven would agree to sell, the buyer would have to agree to turn his plutonium over to the center. The center would reprocess it into reusable fuel once that technology becomes commercially feasible.

The urgency of the discussions is underlined by the Soviet presence. The Russians, who have not yet exported any reprocessing equipment, have become concerned by the actions of the club members that have—France and West Germany. This concern popped up in the recent Franco-Soviet declaration signed in Moscow, when the Russians won French acceptance of appropriate steps to make sure that "fissionable material delivered to non-nuclear nations is used exclusively for pacific purposes."

Problem of Control

The advantage of regional reprocessing centers, according to their U.S. advocates, is that nuclear reactors then could be sold around the world without accompanying sales of individual reprocessing plants, the bomb-capable element. The problem of such centers is where they would be located and who would own and control them.

An additional problem is that non-nuclear countries often prefer to have their own reprocessing plants to assure future supplies of fuel and not leave it in the hands of an international consortium.

The United States so far has sold no reprocessing equipment and, in fact, does not even reprocess the plutonium produced in U.S. reactors. Neither government nor private industry has wanted to invest the hundreds of millions of dollars that go into plutonium reprocessing and instead both have concentrated on producing greater quantities of enriched uranium, a higher quality fuel.

The problem the United States faces, according to a highly knowledgeable source, is that the stores of plutonium in the United States are piling up and that, if reprocessing does not begin by

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Defense Dispute Shakes Paris Coalition

PARIS, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The National Assembly today approved, 299 to 180, next year's military budget of 50 billion francs ($11 billion) after a heated debate marked by Gaullist charges that the government was not maintaining France's defense stance.

Michel Debré, a former premier and onetime defense minister, warned that he and other Gaullist hard-liners would vote against the government in the budget debate next year—thus abandoning their role in the governing coalition—if there were no new measures then to strengthen the defense establishment.

President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government, faced with France's worst business slump since the 1930s, plans to hold public spending next year to $65 billion—a budget that nevertheless will produce a record $11-billion deficit.

United Press International.

SANDY—Moroccans arriving in Tarfaya on the way to the Spanish Sahara. The man with goggles fared better than the other after sandstorms swept truck convoy.

South of Agadir, the Joyride Turns Sour for Moroccans

By Henry Kamm

TARFAYA, Morocco, Oct. 31 (NYT).—South of Agadir, the joy goes out of the Moroccan march to annex Spanish Sahara and the sandstorms take over.

By the time the truck convoys carrying thousands upon thousands of volunteers, who by then may have been on the road for 1,000 miles, reach the one-track road that begins at Tantan, where the Sahara meets the Atlantic, what started as a joyride has turned into misery.

For the last 100 miles to the final staging area here, 40 miles from the border, the endless convoys are often stopped to wait out the cruel winds that blind the eyes and choke the lungs with the sands of the desert. They blow headgear loose and make the ends stand out like windsocks in a gale.

The men—there are only occasional truckloads of women in the caravans—cower against the sidings of the open trucks and huddle against each other. The cheers with which they greeted passing traffic or waving villagers in greener parts of the country turn sour on this final stretch and the marchers' waves become perfunctory.

Halfway between here and Tantan, a truck overturned Tuesday and its passengers, apparently uninjured, crouched pathetically in its upended bed or lay face down in the desert to present a minimal target to the winds. Accidents are not rare but help arrives quickly.

The logistics of this unprecedented movement, which is to put 350,000 persons from all the provinces of Morocco into marching order here within the next 10 days, are a miracle of planning and organization. They attest to the thoroughness of the preparations for this innovative attempt at peaceful annexation.

Planning and organization were particularly striking Wednesday, when three busloads of foreign journalists were brought to the staging camps on an officially sponsored visit. The enthusiasm that greeted them was as carefully orchestrated as is the march itself.

Alongside their neatly aligned rows of tents, marchers were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Recession Is a Dirty Word to German Pornographers

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Oct. 31.—Chalk up another victim of the recession—pornography and erotic merchandise. A major business in West Germany, the sale of sex goods has been sharply reduced by the slowdown, which has given the country its poorest economic year of the postwar period.

"We are trying to keep the wolf away from the door," said Beate Uhse, the head of a family-owned company that has about 10 per cent of the nation's pornography business.

"It is not a question of profits now but of survival," she said at her headquarters in Flensburg.

A spokesman for the second-largest chain of sex shops, Dr. Mueller's, based in Frankfurt, said business this year was off by 10 per cent from last year.

The sex-merchandise business, carried on by 1,000 shops and mail-order houses, is worth an estimated 350 million deutsche marks (about $140 million) a year.

A social critic recently pointed out that West German men spend an average of 19 marks a year on pornography, or more than they spend on underwear. The total sales of sex goods are greater than the country's sales of soap.

And there is another, shadowy sex market at least as big, and for which there are no reliable statistics. This consists of the licensed prostitutes; operating independently or through organized "Eros centers"; the nightclubs which feature sex shows of all varieties, and the sale of imported pornography, which is illegal even under the liberal West German law.

Based in a modern office and warehouse, Miss Uhse's pioneering organization operates stores in most major West German cities and Amsterdam. It also operates a big mail-order business.

A staff of 300 handles orders for about 600 items in an 85-page catalogue that lists everything from pornographic movies and books to erotic devices and chemical stimulants.

"We are having problems financially and legally," Miss Uhse said. "Some things are still illegal so some shops have had trouble with the police. Our costs keep going up and competition is getting sharper all the time. Seven-hundred new shops opened in the last two years."

The company closed five shops this year, four in the Ruhr industrial area and one in Hamburg, while it opened only one, in Stuttgart.

No Closures

"We have not closed any shops but we have relocated some," said the official of the Dr. Mueller's chain, a subsidiary of a pharmaceutical company.

"People are buying less-expensive items," he said.

As do customers of other merchandise, the buyers of sex items complain when they feel they have been cheated and sometimes end up in court.

A 26-year-old student named Hans is fighting a claim by a pornography house that he owes 246 marks for an inflatable "sex doll."

Hans had complained that the doll leaked air and that its hair was falling out. The company offered to replace the original model with a more expensive, battery-operated type and then sued for its money when he rejected the offer.

In Dusseldorf, a live sex show performer, Patrick, 28, was fired after he complained that he could not get into the proper artistic mood twice a night with a new female partner, hired by the nightclub.

Patrick sued his former boss for a month's salary—the equivalent of $2,400—and was awarded half the amount by the labor court.

"A man cannot be forced to make love to a girl he does not like," the court ruled. The club owner has appealed the verdict.

West Berlin and Hamburg are probably the leading centers for sex entertainment, with clubs offering "live porno, lesbo and homo shows."

Frankfurt apparently has the highest proportion of registered prostitutes, 1.89 per 1,000 residents.

In an attempt to reduce the newspaper advertising that the girls use to attract customers, the police issued a new code this summer.

"Overnight, hundreds of Berlin women seemed to have changed their professions from masseuses to models," the magazine Spiegel reported.

© Los Angeles Times.

East Germans Release 200 From Prisons

Group Now in West Includes 14 Doctors

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP).—East Germany has released approximately 200 political prisoners to the West in the last few weeks, a West Berlin refugee organization said today.

"Organization 13 August," named for the date East Germany started building the Berlin Wall in 1961, said that most of the prisoners had been sentenced to two to four years for trying to flee to West Germany.

For the first time since last year, the organization said, those released included medical doctors. Of about 50 doctors known to have been sentenced, 14 were among those released.

The organization said that all persons released so far had demanded that they be freed on the basis of agreements, between the West German and East German governments, calling for normalized relations. At first, such demands led to tougher prison conditions, the organization added.

Permission for Family

It said the prisoners had also demanded that members of their immediate families be permitted to leave with them. Whether the relatives had also been given permission was not known.

Last month, Egon Franke, the West German Minister for Inter-German Affairs, said that the Bonn government would continue to try to buy out those caught attempting to escape and then jailed by East Germany.

Since the 1960s, the sum paid by Bonn, mostly through trade agreements, has been estimated at more than $80 million, with the cost for each prisoner averaging about $16,000.

There has been speculation that some East Germans wanting to get out have calculated that they will be bought out even if an escape attempt fails, giving them at least a chance for eventually leaving.

Formal permission to leave is rarely granted those who are still active workers or otherwise useful to the state.

Associated Press.

ON THE MEKONG RIVER—Laotian rowers enjoying a boat race near Vientiane.

Tension Grows Along the Mekong

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The historic friendship between the peoples of Laos and Thailand, united by ancient bonds of blood, language and culture, is crumbling along the Mekong River, which separates the two nations.

In the last month there have been more than a score of incidents, most of them involving exchanges of small-arms fire. Several deaths have occurred and increasingly heated charges have been exchanged between the two governments.

"There is not a professional military environment along this frontier," remarked a Western military observer after an inspection of the river, "and thus far the incidents have not amounted to much in military terms. But there is no question that they are dangerous and disruptive to peace, good order and discipline."

Much of the skirmishing has been directed at smugglers, whose activities have increased as the Pathet Lao closed down the frontier. It has become increasingly profitable to run everything from automobiles, whisky and cigarettes to weapons and ammunition across the border.

Strong Reactions

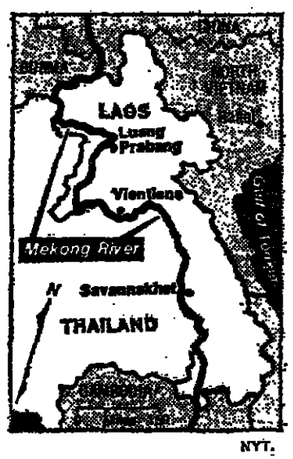
But with the nervous pitch of the naval and army patrols along this frontier, shots fired at smugglers' boats have been drawing frequent and strong reaction both in military and diplomatic terms.

Residents of both sides of the Mekong in the northeast are of the same ethnic stock. They speak the same dialect, a blend of Laotian and Thai that is at times almost unintelligible to the urban Thai of Bangkok and the central plains.

For centuries they have traded across the river, fished, intermarried and jealously fought off any interference from outside authority, be it the crown in Luang Prabang or the government in Bangkok.

"Now the frontier has suddenly been taken out of their hands," said a Western diplomat who has served in both Thailand and Laos. "Now there is a military government, the Pathet Lao, in control in Vientiane, and a government in Bangkok that is sensitive to every breeze from the Communists on their flanks."

As a result, an amalgam of antique and modern forces and weapons has been arrayed along the Mekong in recent months.



NYT.

A typical incident occurred about two weeks ago.

The "battle of the Mekong," as the Bangkok papers called it the next day, erupted at Chian Khan, the northernmost point at which the Mekong serves as the Thai-Laotian boundary.

First reports had a Laotian gunboat firing on a Thai gunboat patrolling the Thai side of the river. The Thai gunboat then reportedly opened fire and, in a fierce exchange, the Laotian boat was sunk and five persons killed. At this point land forces on both sides of the river reportedly opened fire with rockets and machine guns.

The facts, it seems, were somewhat different. According to intelligence reports pieced together here, the Laotian craft, a small, wooden, somewhat overloaded boat, had begun to drift close to the Thai shore.

Because of the wording of the ancient treaty that established the Mekong as a boundary, the only deep-water channel is entirely in Laotian territorial waters.

In any event, there were several rifle shots and, in a panic to escape to the river's center, some crewmen on the Laotian boat stood up and jostled a bit. The boat capsized and five persons drowned.

In Remote Area

The incident took place in a remote area and it was days before an accurate account could be obtained. By then, diplomatic notes had been exchanged.

Most diplomats feel that the Thais do not want to see their relations with Laos deteriorate. Many in the Foreign Ministry are not convinced that the Laotians feel similarly.

Thailand has made numerous efforts to defuse the situation. Most recently, a series of secret "rules of engagement" were issued by the Thai Navy. They forbid Mekong patrol boats to train either a gun or field glasses on the Laotian shore or to initiate any other "hostile act."

Last week, the Thai Foreign Ministry issued an unusual six-page statement observing that "Thailand always wants to be a good neighbor of Laos and support Laos's aspirations." It also said it intended to cooperate with and support Laos.

But a Pathet Lao broadcast rejected the statement and restated Laotian demands. If the two countries are to remain on speaking terms, it said, all Laotian rightist refugees and Meo tribesmen who fled to Thailand must be returned to Laos, together with "planes and other war materiel" that have found their way across the border.

Laos Accuses Thailand

VIENTIANE, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The Laotian government has accused Thailand of launching air attacks and sabotage missions against Laos this month.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry, broadcast today, said the government "will not allow reactionaries, whoever they might be, to use provocation and intimidation as a means of forcing the Laotian people into accepting their wishes."

It charged that Thai planes had bombed and strafed Laotian villages along the Mekong on Oct. 12 and had carried out a further bombing raid there eight days later.

Indonesia, Portugal To Confer on Timor

ROME, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik arrived here early today for a private meeting with Maj. Ernesto Melo Antunes, Portugal's foreign minister, about the situation in Portuguese Timor.

Maj. Melo Antunes is due here this evening and the ministers are expected to begin the talks tomorrow. It is not known how long the talks will last or where they will be held.

Kissinger Testifies

(Continued from Page 1)

without a single meeting of the special White House group ostensibly in charge of such activities.

Rep. Kasten said Mr. Gardner, who served as State Department liaison officer for secret spying operations, also left the committee with the impression that Mr. Kissinger might have requested the president's approval only for "the most sensitive" projects.

The White House adviser in charge of national security affairs under both former President Richard Nixon and President Ford, Mr. Kissinger denied any such omissions.

"The case is that all the decisions are passed to the president for final determination," he said. At another point, Mr. Kissinger said of covert operations generally, "The assistant to the president [for national security affairs] makes no decisions."

Mr. Gardner said Mr. Kissinger apparently preferred to decide on secret operations after "telephone votes" without face-to-face meetings at which their merits could be debated.

"Sometimes he felt he just didn't have the time for it and, anyway, he knew what he wanted to be done," Mr. Gardner said later to reporters.

Mr. Gardner said that the approximately 40 covert operations authorized between 1972 and last year were all subject to "telephone votes" by the so-called Forty Committee of the NSC, but that, except for Mr. Kissinger, committee members were often not given detailed explanation of why the programs had been approved.

The official records of the Forty Committee, Mr. Gardner added, also became far less detailed under Mr. Kissinger than they had been in 1966. Also, he told the committee, the number of CIA covert operations around the world has "fallen steadily," even "radically," since 1966.

France Says PLO Can Open Office

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP).—The Palestinian Liberation Organization was authorized by the French government today to open its first official information and liaison office in a Western capital.

The decision was announced by the French Foreign Ministry. Ministry officials said the move was in line with the French stand that the Middle East conflict can only be solved on the basis of the rights of both the Israeli and the Palestinian peoples.

The PLO already has such information and liaison offices in Moscow and New Delhi. Ministry officials here said the authorization to open such an office does not imply any immunity or other diplomatic privileges.

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Juan Carlos, Cabinet Confer On War Threat Over Sahara

(Continued from Page 1)

middle of detailed talks involving the Spaniards, Moroccans and Mauritanians during which the Moroccans made several offers of concessions in exchange for recognition of Moroccan sovereignty and a friendly reception for the Moroccan marchers. The Moroccans were seeking to head off a referendum of the Saharan population, at least in its present form, in the belief that it would go against them.

Just before the Moroccans arrived the Spanish had conferred with Mr. Waldheim, who was reported to have proposed UN administration for the territory, with the participation of the neighboring powers, to be followed at a later date by a referendum in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

Caught between Mr. Waldheim's proposals and the Algerian warnings, the Spanish began to back out of what looked like an agreement with the Moroccans. No date for a resumption of the talks was believed to have been set.

A major domestic problem—that of the political direction Spain is to take under Prince Juan Carlos—also was underlined today with the government's suppression of the first public call on the Prince to take a democratic course immediately upon becoming king.

Prince Juan Carlos will not become king until Gen. Franco dies. He opened the Cabinet meeting this morning by stressing that it was a "sense of duty" that had led him to take charge.

"I express my best wishes for the health of the Generalissimo and I know I am also interpreting your sentiments of adhesion and loyalty to his illustrious figure," he told the ministers.

But a prominent and influential group of citizens, known collectively as Tacito and including persons who have worked and continue to work within the regime, declared that he had to break with the past. The demand was made in an article due to be published in the Catholic newspaper Ya this morning.

But readers never saw it. Like all newspapers, Ya is obliged to present a copy of each edition to the Ministry of Information a half-hour before the trucks leave its printing plant. A call from the ministry demanded that the article be suppressed or the whole edition would be seized. The article was suppressed.

House Conferees Kill Anti-Bus Bid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—By a 3-to-2 vote, House conferees today dropped an anti-busing provision from the comprehensive energy-conservation bill.

The provision, adopted by the House 204 to 201 last month after almost no debate, was designed to prevent use of gasoline to transport students to public schools farther away than the one closest to their homes. It would have fined violators up to $5,000 and penalized gasoline-station operators who sold gas for such purposes by taking away six months of their supply.

Opponents said the provision was so worded that it could have penalized unwitting gas-station operators and a parent driving a neighbor's child to school. It also made no mention of court-ordered busing on constitutional grounds, which Congress could not stop by statute.

News Analysis

Many Antagonisms Underlie Lebanon Civil War

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Lebanon has always prided itself as being a "crossroads of civilizations"—a haven over the centuries for persecuted religious minorities, a meeting place of Christianity and Islam, a gateway between the Arab East and the industrial West.

Today, on the surface, the violent crisis shaking the nation to its foundations seems to some outsiders only a primeval struggle between Moslems and Christians for dominance of Lebanon, which since 1943 has been ruled under a power-sharing agreement among the two major religious communities and smaller sects.

But the crisis goes far deeper. For Lebanon is today a crossroads of highly combustible contemporary phenomena: open class warfare, the Arab-Israeli confrontation, inter-Arab quarrels, the unsettled Palestinian question and U.S.-Soviet rivalries.

At the simplest level, the street warfare of the last six months in Beirut—as well as explosions of violence in Saida, Tripoli, Zahle and outlying villages—has pitted Palestinians and Moslems against Christians.

Since 1943, the Maronite Christians have had a commanding role in Lebanon's government and economy; 30 years ago, the Maronites were the largest single sect, but now they have fallen behind both of the two major Moslem groups, the Shiites and the Sunnis.

To bring it into accord with demographic reality, Moslem leaders have demanded a revision of the pact, which stipulates among other things that Lebanon's president must be a Maronite. Fearful Maronites see any fiddling with the pact as a threat to what they consider Lebanon's special status as a sanctuary for Christians in the Middle East.

The Moslems want to bring Lebanon more deeply into the surrounding Arab world—one of the things the national pact was intended to prevent.

Although there are many wealthy Sunni Moslems, Christian dominance of Lebanon's economy—which is now in shambles—has given a class edge to the struggle in the streets. In particular, poor Shiites, driven out of southern Lebanon by Israeli raids against Palestinian guerrilla positions, see a chance to translate urban guerrilla pressure into political and economic gain denied them under the old order.

After 1970-71, when the Palestinian guerrilla movement was driven to Lebanon from Jordan, the long-quiescent Moslem groups found allies who had arms and knew how to use them.

The Palestinians needed the Moslems, too. In 1969 and 1973, the guerrillas fought battles with the Christian-dominated Lebanese Army, finally winning agreement that there would be Palestinian zones of control in the country.

But the guerrillas remained fearful that the Christian right was bent on liquidating their power. When a busload of guerrillas was machine-gunned on April 13 in the Phalange-controlled suburb of Ain el-Rummaneh, 27 Palestinians died, and Beirut's torment of street warfare began.

Yassir Arafat, the No. 1 guerrilla leader, has tried to keep the mainstream Palestinian organizations out of the fighting. But there seems little doubt that the guerrillas have been furnishing the Moslem and leftist groups with advisers and Soviet-made weapons.

The supply of weaponry to both sides seems endless, raising questions of where the guns are and above all, money to buy them coming from.

The Christians have accused Libya's leader, Col. Moamar Qadhafi, of arming many of the leftist, Moslem groups. For their part, leftists have accused President Suleiman Franjieh of funneling U.S. made weapons from the army to the Phalangists.

The predominance of Russian-made weapons—the Kalashnikov rifle is the standard arm of both sides—is only one side of the internationalizing of Lebanon's undeclared civil war, which has taken at least 4,000 lives in the last six months.

Syria is vitally concerned as the chaos enveloping its western neighbor. Already with the 3,000-man forces of as-Saiqa, which officially is the Palestine branch of the Syrian Baath party, Damascus has a kind of military presence in Lebanon.

Syria's principal worry is that Israel might thrust into southern Lebanon, the staging area for Palestinian raids. The Israelis are apparently equally concerned that the Syrians not establish themselves on the front.

"If the situation remains as is," Raymond Edde, a Christian moderate, warned, "Syria will occupy one part of Lebanon, Israel another part. There will remain one part of Lebanon which would not be viable."

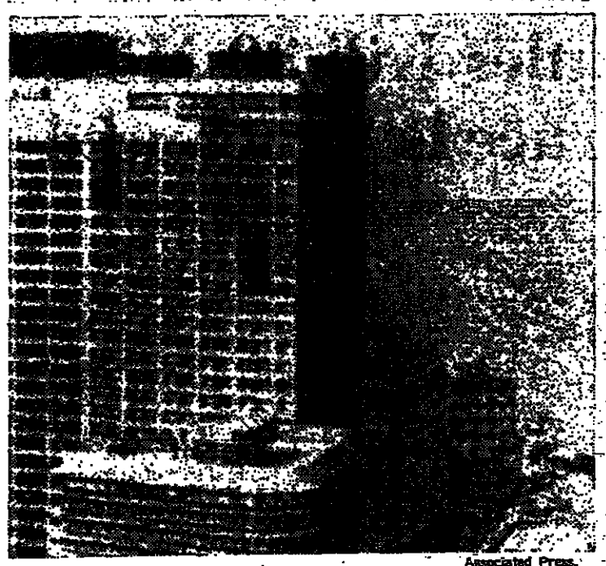
There is no overt U.S.-Soviet confrontation in Lebanon but although the United States is considered by many Lebanese to be more sympathetic to the Christian cause and the Soviet Union to the leftist and Palestinian movements.

As the Moslem-leftist-Palestinian coalition seems to be making headway on the streets of Beirut, the Communists and the Soviet patrons stand to gain, it seems almost certain that whatever Lebanon emerges from the current bloodletting, it will not be the same laissez-faire businessman's paradise of yore.

Beirut's street warfare has in fact begun to make sense.

The capital is now effectively divided between the heavily Christian quarters to the east and the predominantly Moslem and Palestinian neighborhoods to the west and southwest.

"It's beginning to feel like Nicosia," said a Western diplomat with long experience in Cyprus, "with the green line running right down the middle."



Associated Press.

OCCUPIED—Beirut hotels, from left to right starting with the tallest: Holiday Inn, Phoenicia and St. Georges.

U.S. Says Its Envoy to Israel Misrepresented Position

(Continued from Page 1)

understand why President Sadat, who at times has shown a certain diplomatic finesse, has chosen to embarrass the President of the United States and my country in this way. I think that, in time, President Sadat will recognize that he made a mistake."

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that Mr. Toon had been asked for a report on whether the remarks attributed to him were accurate. He said the State Department would have no comment until it knows exactly what Mr. Toon said.

On Oct. 17, a United Nations committee, over strong U.S. opposition, passed a resolution which stated that "Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination."

The State Department also released other parts of Mr. Toon's remarks, including this comment: "We have been disappointed by the position taken by the foreign minister of Syria, but perhaps not surprised by his position because he has been uncompromising on many occasions. But above all, I've been surprised by what President [Hafez] al-Assad of Syria has said. So, it does not seem likely to me that there will be much movement with regard to possible negotiations between yourselves [Israelis] and the Syrians.

"The Syrian nation at the moment, as we know it, as publicly stated, has been totally uncompromising. But I think we are going to have to wrack our brains to try to figure out how we can get some other diplomatic movement going."

Sadat Speaks in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP).—President Sadat said here last night he hoped the Middle West would share its knowledge of agriculture with his country as relations between the United States and the Arab world improve.

"At home, agriculture dates back 7,000 years but we still have problems that we want to solve," Mr. Sadat told an audience of about 500, including Mayor Richard Daley, at a dinner in his honor.

Team of U.S. Scientists Finds Few Risks in Atomic Reactor

By Richard T. Cooper

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—An individual is far more likely to be killed or injured by an earthquake, airplane crash, fire, explosion or toxic chemicals than by an atomic reactor accident, a team of scientists said yesterday in a report that seemed certain to bolster arguments for increasing reliance on nuclear power.

Even if the number of U.S. power reactors doubles in the next five years, as many experts predict, the report said there would be almost as little likelihood of 100 persons dying in a reactor accident than of 100 being killed by meteors.

The report, containing conclusions from a two-year study sponsored by the government and directed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's nuclear specialist, Dr. Norman Rasmussen, focused on the probabilities and consequences of accidents involving the types of nuclear power reactors now used in the United States.

Conclusions Unchanged

While the report contained higher estimates of potential damage from some types of reactor mishaps than had been contained in a preliminary draft issued last year, the overall conclusions remained virtually unchanged:

- While risks of malfunctions and accidents at nuclear power stations of the current type cannot be eliminated, the possible consequences "are estimated to be no larger, and in many cases smaller, than those of non-nuclear accidents."
- The likelihood of disastrous accidents involving nuclear plants "is much smaller than that of many non-nuclear accidents having similar consequences."

"The consequences are predicted to be smaller than people have been led to believe by previous studies which deliberately maximized estimates of these consequences," the report asserted.

The study, considered by the government to be the most comprehensive assessment of nuclear power risks made thus far, was carried out by a team of about 60 specialists from government, university and private organizations at a cost of about $4 million, according to the report.

Supervising Authority

Most of the work was done at federal facilities, first under the sponsorship of the Atomic Energy Commission and later under that of its successor agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. The commission was created last year to take over responsibility for supervising nuclear facilities in the United States, including power plants.

As such, the commission makes many of the regulatory decisions that influence the scope and pace of nuclear development in the United States and the Rasmussen report almost certainly will strengthen its inclination to accelerate atomic power programs.

The commission's chairman, William Anders, who released the report at a press briefing with Dr. Rasmussen, said it "reinforces the commission's belief that a nuclear power plant designed, constructed and operated in accordance with NRC's comprehensive regulatory requirements provides adequate protection to public health and safety and the environment."

Commenting specifically on public health considerations, Dr. Rasmussen said: "The risks from reactors appear to be quite small—according to most people's estimates considerably less than from coal plants."

He said he thinks waste disposal problems can be handled without serious danger, chiefly because the quantities of material involved are relatively small. A large reactor produces about two tons of waste a year, much of this is dangerous for a relatively short time, he said.

The United States now has about 50 nuclear power plants in operation. Much of Rasmussen's analysis was based on a future atomic power industry of 100 reactors.

© Los Angeles Times.

French Deal And A-Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

1980, storing will become increasingly difficult.

Both the Nixon and Ford administrations have advanced for having reprocessing built, but private industry shied away from the technique which is risky and costly. "I certain," the source said, "the recent uranium price increases have made plutonium more attractive."

The U.S. Congress has expressed strong reservations about administration hints of sales of nuclear equipment to Egypt and Israel, even with strong safeguards.

The question of safeguards has been the heart of the dispute with the French. France, in answering The New York Times criticism about the South Korean sale yesterday, said that the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna had been accepted both by Paris and Seoul as a "safeguard control" to make sure the plutonium was properly disposed of.

Critics of such agreements say that there is nothing to prevent the South Koreans, or any other nation subject to such claims, from one day simply closing the borders to IAEA commissioners.

Another problem the seven nuclear nations must face is what to do about nuclear countries not participating in the London meetings. Other nations that are capable of providing the reprocessing technology necessary to make a bomb are China, India, South Africa and Argentina. Israel, too, is judged capable.

South Korea Signs Pact

SEOUL, Oct. 31 (AP).—South Korea today signed an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency providing for safeguards against the use of plutonium produced by future South Korean nuclear power plants for atomic weapons.

South Korea in April ratified the 1968 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Associated Press.

Moroccans going toward the Spanish Sahara border pass a line of trucks in the desert.

Moroccans' Sahara Joyride Turns Sour

(Continued from Page 1)

carefully arrayed to meet the visitors in neat geometric forms—squares, circles, rectangles or straight lines. Each group, under the direction of one of its own members as a cheerleader, sprang into action as the visitors drew near.

God, King, Country

The action consisted of chanting slogans in favor of God, King, country and the Moroccan character of Spanish Sahara. Photographs of King Hassan II were held aloft, flags were waved and Berber bands beat, strummed and blew their instruments.

The cheerleaders leaped and danced in front of their groups spurring them to greater frenzy. As if the wild-eyed efforts of the whirling cheerleaders were not sufficient, officials ducked behind their ranks to add an occasional prod if the activity showed signs of faltering.

Official propagandists were casually intermingled with the marchers, making themselves available for comments to the visitors. They represented the Front for Liberation and Unity, a group, said to represent Saharans, that is strongly in favor of annexation by Morocco. They spoke the flawless French of Moroccans of higher education.

Casual conversations with marchers elicited the impression that they welcomed the call as a diversion from their usual routine. For a Moroccan peasant, who more often than not knows only his native province, the offer of a long trip, all expenses paid by the government, is hard to refuse.

They were uncertain about how long they would be here before setting out, but all gave their destination as Aiun, the capital of the colony. They were equally uncertain of what they would do there and how long they would stay.

"It is not for me to decide," a young man said.

"Inshallah," said another, when asked if he eventually would return home. The common, fatalistic expression means, "If Allah wills it."

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Audits Reported Blocked

U.S. Tax Agency Chief Probed By Treasury in Montoya Case

By Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—Treasury Secretary William Simon has begun an independent investigation into allegations that Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Donald Alexander blocked tax audits and investigations of Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., for the last two years.

Sen. Montoya heads the subcommittee which oversees the IRS.

Mr. Simon ordered the investigation, which parallels an internal IRS probe, because, according to a government source, he doubted that the IRS could thoroughly investigate its director.

Mr. Alexander yesterday sent a letter to Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, requesting the committee to open an immediate investigation of all allegations involving him and other senior IRS officials.

A series of news articles has alleged that Mr. Alexander improperly interfered in tax investigations, including a large-scale probe of tax havens used by wealthy Americans in the Bahamas.

Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Stephen Gardner confirmed yesterday that Mr. Simon had ordered an independent probe of the allegations involving Sen. Montoya's tax returns.

Treasury General Counsel Richard Albrecht, who ranks fifth in the department, is in charge of the investigation. Government sources said that Mr. Albrecht has left Washington during the last week to conduct interviews in the matter.

According to two reliable government sources, Mr. Albrecht has found two witnesses who confirm the major allegations in a Washington Post article of Oct. 19 about Mr. Alexander's actions blocking the Montoya audits.

The Oct. 19 article said that Mr. Alexander, on at least five occasions, stopped the Montoya audits, which had been strongly recommended by other IRS officials and were called for under normal IRS procedures.

There is no evidence that Sen. Montoya sought or was aware of the special treatment he allegedly received.

Reliable sources said that five former or present IRS auditors and investigators in the period from the middle of 1973 to the present were told to begin inquiries into Sen. Montoya's taxes but were then called off the project.

The auditors were Robert French, Philip Reynolds, James Lear, Joel Lanoux and William McAulay, and all were assigned to the IRS New Mexico district.

From 1973 to the middle of this year, IRS officials in New Mexico and the former Southwest regional commissioner, Albert Brisbin, wanted to audit Sen. Montoya's returns, according to the sources.

Mr. Brisbin's successor, Walter Coppinger, has since said that there is no reason to audit Sen. Montoya's returns from 1966 to 1972.

Since 1950, the last time Sen. Montoya's tax return was audited, he has become a multimillionaire, reliable sources said.

Sen. Montoya has boasted to friends that he is perhaps the richest member of the U.S. Senate.

Ford Seeking $4.7 Billion in Military Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

times more than it received in the last fiscal year. With President Anwar Sadat now in this country, the aid was described by Mr. Ford as a reward for his "bold decision" to seek a negotiated settlement. Egypt also will receive food and other assistance that is expected to bring its whole package to about $1 billion.

- Syria is to get $90 million in economic aid and Jordan will receive $175 million in military assistance and $78 million in economic aid.
- An additional $50 million was requested for a contingency fund to cover the costs of the 200 U.S. technicians who will be sent to the Sinai to monitor the accord.
- In Asia varying amounts of military aid were sought: Taiwan, $80 million; South Korea, $200 million; Thailand, $65 million; Indonesia, $20 million, and $20 million for the Philippines.

Significant was the absence of any aid for Indochina, due to the Communist victories earlier in the year. In recent years, aid for South Vietnam had been the largest single item.

- To help provide incentives for settling the Cyprus dispute, $160 million in military aid was sought for Greece and $205 million in military aid for Turkey. The aid to Turkey would require new legislation, however, because Congress has permitted only the delivery of military hardware previously purchased without aid. Cyprus would receive $35 million in economic aid, including $10 million for the UN forces there.
- The aid request has very little for the Third World countries because they are covered in the aid bill now before Congress. But $22 million in military aid is sought for Ethiopia and $19 million for Zaire. In addition, the administration is seeking a $60-million economic package for Zaire.

The aid request did not mention Spain because the new bases agreement with that country has not been concluded. It is anticipated that at least $150 million will be sought once the agreement is reached. About $55 million is sought in economic aid for Portugal.

United Press International.

JOY—Moscow youngsters at play on Friday during first heavy snowfall of year.

A New Twist In the Italian Pasta Trade

ROME, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Italy is importing more and more spaghetti.

The pasta makers' union said today the country's pasta imports went up from 280 tons in the first half of last year to 900 tons in the first half of this year. Most of the pasta came from Greece.

At the same time, Italian pasta exports dropped from 41,337 to 38,931 tons, the union said.

Car Wash Set Up In Oregon Zoo as Elephant Shower

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 31 (AP).—An indoor elephant shower, converted from a car-wash, has been set up for the 10 residents of the Portland Zoo's elephant house.

But at its preview, three African elephants—Shambi, Dirga and Cowala—were cool to the idea of a shot shower, even though the head elephant keeper had spent a week teaching them to go through it.

It was the lights and cameras that bothered the elephants, elephant keeper Roger Henneous said.

After considerable coaxing by Mr. Henneous and the elephants' owner, Eloise Berchtold, and a bribe consisting of dried apricots, the elephants poked their heads into the tepid water Wednesday and then plodded through.

The Rub-a-Dub Car Wash was donated a month ago by Portland-based Hanna Industries, which makes them. Tom Snelling, special project manager for Hanna, said of the donation: "While we wouldn't find an automated shower in the jungle, we would find elephants bathing and playing in water and controlling that opportunity for themselves."

In about six weeks, the elephants will be taught to pull a large ring with their trunks to activate the shower, from which the brushes have been removed.

The zoo said the elephant-activated shower is another phase in its animal-enrichment program.

Gives Press Views on U.S. Trip

Hirohito Calls Atom-Bombing 'Regrettable,' Unavoidable

By John Saar

TOKYO, Oct. 31 (WP).—Emperor Hirohito said today that the 1945 atom-bombing of Hiroshima was "regrettable, especially for the citizens," but that it was an unavoidable consequence of war.

Although World War II occupied only four years of his 49-year reign and ended with his surrender speech 30 years ago, the Emperor indicated that he could never set the war behind him.

One purpose of the recent highly successful visit to the United States by Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako was to finally set war resentment at rest. The subject came up again today at a press conference called so that the royal couple could discuss their trip with the Japanese press.

Implication of Words

In a White House speech, the Emperor referred to "that most unfortunate war, which I deeply deplore." Was that an acceptance of responsibility, he was asked today. "I cannot interpret the implications of the words since I have not studied literature," he replied.

The Emperor again recalled the war years as the saddest period of his life and expressed his happiness with Japan's postwar recovery.

Today's conference went a step further toward lowering the barriers between the Emperor and ordinary Japanese. Camera crews recorded the meeting with 50 reporters and millions of television viewers later watched the broadcast on all channels.

Telecasts from the United States, which showed the Emperor and Empress Nagako plainly enjoying themselves in official and informal surroundings, spurred demands here for a more outgoing and accessible monarch.

Differences in Character

Emperor Hirohito seemed to set a limit on that trend. "I doubt if personal contacts with the Japanese people are possible for me because of differences in national character between the two countries," he remarked.

On the other hand, he said he wanted to visit Okinawa and would like to go to China and several other countries, depending on the Japanese government's decision.

The Emperor said that he enjoyed "immensely" the visit to the United States.

Packard Resigns As Finance Chief Of Ford Effort

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The finance chairman of President Ford's campaign committee, former Deputy Secretary of Defense David Packard, has resigned.

The surprise resignation was attributed by some Republican officials to Mr. Packard's dissatisfaction with the overall performance of the President Ford Committee and its chairman, former Secretary of the Army Howard Callaway.

Mr. Callaway issued a statement praising Mr. Packard's work for the committee, saying he leaves the committee in fine financial shape, "more than $400,000 in the black."

Lee Choate, Mr. Packard's executive assistant, said that "there's absolutely no foundation" to the story that Mr. Packard quit because he was "fed up" with Mr. Callaway.

Prominent Ford backers charge Mr. Callaway is being out-organized in key early-primary states by the forces of former California Gov. Ronald Reagan.

The resignation was viewed as extremely serious by Republican political figures. Mr. Packard had been regarded as a prize "catch" for Mr. Ford, since he is a principal fund-raiser in Mr. Reagan's home state.

Policeman Shot In Siege of Two Irish Kidnappers

MONASTEREVIN, Ireland, Oct. 31 (UPI).—One of the two kidnappers of Dutch businessman Tiede Herrema, 53, today shot one of the policemen who have been besieging the abductors' hideout for the last 11 days.

Two detectives climbed a ladder to the window of the second-floor bedroom where the hostage is being held and attempted to fix a steel object to it. One of them was wounded slightly in a hand.

It was not known which of the kidnappers, Eddie Gallagher, 27, or Marian Coyle, 19, fired the shot from behind curtains at the window.

The wounded man climbed down the ladder and was taken to a hospital in an ambulance.

A second shot was fired by a kidnapper a half-hour later but newsmen nearby could not determine if anyone was hit. Informed sources said that police, who monitor listening devices planted around the hideout, believed that Mr. Herrema was still alive.

The kidnappers last night called in two Dublin lawyers for advice on what penalties faced them if they surrendered and released their hostage unharmed.

A police spokesman said that the two lawyers had visited the abductors—believed to be Irish Republican Army renegades—"in their professional capacity"—which was taken to mean that the visitors were not acting as mediators.

A government spokesman said that the "situation remained unchanged" after the visit.

UPI.

Eileen Kelly, 6, who was killed in Belfast shooting.

Belfast Fighting By IRA Factions Kills 3d Victim

BELFAST, Oct. 31 (AP).—A leading member of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing was shot to death today in what police believe was retaliation for two days of Provisional attacks on members of the more moderate rival Official wing.

The shooting brought the death toll to three, including a 6-year-old girl, Eileen Kelly, in three days of factional strife within the IRA. Police identified the dead IRA member as Seamus McCusker. The child was killed as a gunman tried to kill her father, a supporter of the Official wing.

All three victims were connected in one way or another with the Official wing and the Provisionals claimed responsibility for the attacks.

775 Refugees Taken From Thailand to U.S.

BANGKOK, Oct. 31 (AP).—The United States flew 775 Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees out of Thailand yesterday, bringing to about 10,000 the number of Indochinese refugees who have left the country for resettlement in the United States, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

More than 68,000 refugees from Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam are in Thailand now and more are arriving every week, according to the Thai Interior Ministry.

Schlesinger Gives New Warning on Defense Cutback

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger yesterday renewed a warning that heavy cuts in the Pentagon's budget would cause severe damage to U.S. military strength.

Mr. Schlesinger made the statement a day after the Senate Defense Appropriations subcommittee rebuffed his previous warnings by approving a bill that is $7.2 billion below President Ford's request.

The panel approved a bill providing $90.6 billion for defense. The House has voted $90.2 billion.

The secretary, appearing on a television program, also said that he is inclined toward selling arms to Egypt so it will not have to rely again on the Soviet Union for weapons.

Differences between the Senate subcommittee's defense-spending bill and the House measure will be resolved by a conference committee before a final bill is sent to Mr. Ford. The President had asked for $97.8 billion.

Baudouin's Saudi Trip Omits Jewish Newsmen

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Belgium has assured Saudi Arabia that no Jewish journalists will accompany King Baudouin when he visits the country next week, Belgian sources said today.

However, they said that no assurances were given by the Belgian government on the religion of high officials accompanying the King on his three-day state visit starting Tuesday.

Lebanese Jailed By U.S. as a Spy

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP).—A Manhattan jeweler, who pleaded guilty to spying for the Soviet Union, was sentenced today in Brooklyn Federal Court to 22 years in prison.

Sarkis Paskalian, 36, a resident Lebanese alien who has been held in lieu of $100,000 bond since his arrest June 27, was charged with obtaining and transmitting defense documents, including one dealing with NATO.

Arrested with Paskalian, but still not tried, was a distant relative, Sahag Dedeyan, 41, a former associate mathematician at the Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory, who prepared the NATO study and allegedly passed it on to Paskalian for transmission to Moscow.

Barcelona Subway Crash

BARCELONA, Oct. 31 (AP).—One person was killed and more than 150 were injured when two trains of the Barcelona subway crashed at the Virrey Amat station yesterday, officials reported.

Doubts Survivors Held in Russia

U.S. Admits Plane Lost in 1950 Was Spying

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—A Navy patrol plane, which vanished more than 25 years ago, was on a top-secret intelligence mission off Soviet Baltic territory, the Pentagon has disclosed.

U.S. officials also said that they have no reason to believe reports that 8 of the 10 crewmen were prisoners in Soviet camps, as was reported last week.

After the plane and its crew disappeared April 8, 1950, the U.S. government gave the impression they were on a training flight from West Germany to Denmark.

But a Navy investigating board's report shows that the four-engine Privateer was engaged in what was called a "special electronic search project mission" approved by the highest-ranking U.S. admiral in the eastern Atlantic.

The report, which was recently declassified, lends no support to recent reports that some of the Navy crewmen may have survived and still be alive in Russia.

No Credible Evidence

Navy officials said that there was "no credible evidence" that any of the crew escaped from the plane and ended up in Soviet prison camps.

The investigating board—which was able to gather little hard evidence—accepted Russia's official claim that a Soviet fighter shot down the Navy plane.

However, the Navy disputed the Russian version on two key points:

- The Russian government said that the Navy plane opened fire on Soviet aircraft. But the board said that the plane was unarmed, except for one .38-caliber revolver normally carried for security when the plane was parked on an airfield.
- The Russians said that the plane was intercepted over Soviet land. However, Navy witnesses told the board that the plane was under orders to stay at least 20 miles from Soviet territory. The board said, "It is considered most probable" the the U.S. aircraft was over the Baltic Sea when attacked.

20 Incidents

Navy investigators apparently based their opinion on the recovery of two life rafts and the plane's nose wheel from the sea, although expert witnesses told investigators that the Privateer could have strayed over Soviet territory if its radar was out of order.

The Privateer's disappearance was one of nearly 20 cold-war incidents in which military planes and helicopters were fired on—and sometimes shot down—by Soviet, Communist Chinese or North Korean planes over what the United States contended were international waters.

Interest in the incident was rekindled last week when John Noble, once a prisoner in a Soviet labor camp, and private detective Theodore Grevers said that they believed that at least eight crewmen may still be alive.

They cited no first-hand evidence but quoted other former Soviet prisoners.

Mr. Grevers said today that he is not surprised at the Pentagon's disclosure that the plane was on an intelligence flight.

"That's what I've alleged all along," he said.

He said that he has "more than circumstantial evidence" that the men are still alive.

Talked to Crewmen

He said John Noble and William Marchuk, another former Soviet prisoner, talked to the crewmen in Camp Vorkuta in Siberia. The crewmen told Mr. Noble and Mr. Marchuk that they were "fearful they'd never see their homeland again," Mr. Grevers said. The men also told Mr. Noble and Mr. Marchuk that the Soviet government had informed them that the United States had lost interest in getting them back, he said.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen told newsmen that, as recently as 1973, U.S. officials had asked the Soviet Union to "provide whatever information it could" about the fate of the fliers. Mr. Nessen said that the Russians replied in January of last year that the Navy men could not be found in Russia.

State Department officials said that they have reached the conclusion that there are no U.S. military men in prisons in the Soviet Union.

Move to Give D.C. Votes in Congress Backed in House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—A proposed constitutional amendment that would give District of Columbia voters the same rights as other Americans to elect U.S. senators and representatives was approved this week by a House Judiciary subcommittee.

Registered voters in the nation's capital city now do not have any voting representation in Congress.

The amendment, introduced by the District of Columbia's nonvoting delegate, Walter Fauntroy, was passed 3 to 2.

The subcommittee chairman, Don Edwards, D-Calif., said he is hopeful the proposed amendment will get through the Judiciary Committee by Nov. 27 and be approved by the full House early next year.

In the Senate, the amendment has the support of Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., chairman of the Constitutional Amendments subcommittee, and of Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a member of the full Judiciary panel, Rep. Edwards said.

The amendment would allow district voters to elect two senators and as many representatives in Congress as it would have if it were a state. It would not give the district statehood. The district now may elect only a single nonvoting delegate to Congress.

Russia Buys U.S. Corn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union has bought an additional 400,000 metric tons of U.S. corn, raising total grain purchases this season to 11.9 million tons, the Agriculture Department has reported.

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The Old Lebanon

The old Lebanon, the Lebanon of minority rule by upper-class Christians, is all but gone. This old elite never had either physical power or a tradition of law by which to rule over the largely lower-class majority of Moslems, joined after 1948 by the Palestinian refugees. Rather, it ruled by a style of service and dealing. Earlier this year, this smoldering volcano of class and religious differences, always there, simply erupted. There was too much poverty among the many, and too much flaunting of wealth by the few. The state apparatus, made for tranquil times, could neither treat economic grievances nor protect citizens variously from Palestinians or from Israelis. Christians kept hoping, vainly, that a Mideast settlement establishing a Palestinian state would drain out the refugees and their commando outriders. Moslems found the Christians' anti-Israeli ardor too diluted by community and class self-interest. The only thing they could all agree on was to take gun in hand.

Such an experienced observer as Le Monde's Eric Rouleau suggests that by reforms—a new formal sharing of political power to accommodate Moslems and leftists (often the same)—revolution and full-fledged civil war might still be avoided. But he observes: "The dual nature of power, with the right backing the government and the left in the street, rules out any serious dialogue." The Christian President cowers, the Moslem Premier postures. Whether the parties have the tolerance and self-control to try to strike a new political bargain becomes more doubtful daily. The army, which itself reflects the religious conflict (its officers are mainly Christians, its enlisted men are mostly Moslems) is thus immobilized and incapable of performing its only real mission, maintaining domestic order. The other day, thugs—men who did not even seem to represent a political viewpoint—shot up the Chamber of Deputies. The few foreigners who remain are unprotected by Lebanese authorities—at least three Americans have been abducted. Cease-fire agreements break down almost as fast as they are reached.

In brief, revolution seems more likely than reform. It is hard to see what can keep the Christian structure from crumbling further. "The time when foreign powers could protect us is over," one Christian politician grimly remarked. "A barrel of oil is worth more than all the Christians in the Middle East put together," a Moslem said. A leftist Moslem government, sympathetic to and dependent on Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, may shortly come to power. The result would almost certainly be a reduction in the security and welfare of the country's Christian community, an erosion of Lebanon's traditional role as an Arab economic center, and an enhanced possibility that Lebanon will be drawn toward direct involvement in the Arab-Israeli conflict. These are the unhappy consequences now unfolding in Beirut.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Romania to Portugal

Nicolae Ceausescu, President of Romania, is the first Communist chief of state to visit Portugal. The unofficial explanation in Lisbon is that Mr. Ceausescu may be of help in solving Portugal's problems in Angola, where the two largest armed native groups fighting for post-colonial control of that country are supported by Moscow and Peking respectively. Presumably the Portuguese leaders hope that Mr. Ceausescu, who is on speaking terms with both Leonid Brezhnev and Mao Tse-tung, can help apply pressure through those contacts for a truce in Angola that will allow the Portuguese to make a graceful exit.

But Mr. Ceausescu undoubtedly has other motives as well in visiting Lisbon. The Romanians take pride in the fact that they are an island of Latin population and culture in an area otherwise dominated by Slavs and Magyars, so it was predictable that Bucharest would try as soon as possible to establish close ties with the newly leftist (and Latin) Portugal.

Beyond this, Mr. Ceausescu must be looking to the broader alignments in the world of Communist and Socialist nations. From his point of view—as the most independent leader of the most independent nation in the Warsaw Pact—it would be a catastrophe if Portugal were to become a Communist satellite of the same servile caliber as, say, Bulgaria. It can be assumed that he has told his Lisbon hosts that whatever their internal arrangements, they should remember the importance of national independence and freedom to act without Moscow's orders. It would not be bad advice

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spain's New Era

Spain's new era will in many ways be almost as important for the rest of Europe as for Spain itself. Gen. Franco's departure from the helm will be the signal for dismantling the barriers—excessive and unnatural as they largely were—that were raised against Spain. First, every effort must be made to achieve full Spanish membership of the European Community as quickly as possible. Spain's tremendous economic progress under Franco makes it an eminently suitable candidate.

Likewise, Spain's early entry into NATO must become an urgent objective. The enormous strategic importance of Spain has been further increased by the threat to the West posed by Russia's huge navy and also by uncertainties about Portugal. Fortunately for those European NATO governments that indulged in the reckless luxury of ostracizing Spain, canceling orders for frigates and so forth, the United States was there to do what common sense and the common interest dictated by leasing Spanish bases. Spain's part in the arrangement was equally far-sighted. For all this to come about, close rapport between post-Franco Spain and its natural partners is essential . . .

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

Sadat to Washington

President Sadat's visit to Washington started well. President Ford literally covered his guest with flowers when he greeted him in the White House with the ceremonial of the great days . . . But Gerald Ford—whom Henry Kissinger obviously had very well prepared for this summit—did even more for his precious Egyptian guest: He publicly assured him that the United States won't be content with the interim agreement signed by Israel and Egypt and that the peace process that is only beginning will have to be extended to other fronts and other problems . . .

The purpose evidently was to demonstrate to the rest of the Arab world that Sadat did not bet on the wrong horse when he chose the U.S. step-by-step approach, that the only peace momentum in the Mideast goes through Kissinger's office, that disengagement between the Israelis and Syrians on the Golan Heights is written on the calendar of history, and, lastly, that the Palestinians won't be forgotten in that process, even if it is likely to be a long one.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

* * *

Sadat will not succeed, by denouncing Zionism, in driving a wedge between the Jewish diaspora and the state of Israel. The present turmoil in Lebanon, the suppression in Iraq of the Assyrians in the 1930s and of the Kurds just now, are proof that not Zionism is guilty of bringing hatred and violence to the Mideast but intolerant Arab nationalism which reared its head immediately after British armies liberated the Arabs from Ottoman dominion. Sadat, by his present pronouncement and by claiming to invite the PLO to the Geneva conference and to internationalize Jerusalem, may make prospects for peace more remote.

—*From Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).*

UN and Korea Debate

The UN Political Committee's adoption of two contradictory resolutions on Korea strips the world peace-keeping organization of its competence to deal with the 30-year-old Korean question. The committee action is further likely to cause prejudice to what prestige and authority remains with the United Nations. . . The results of the Korea debate are also testimony to the downgraded, if not devested, meaning of the votes taken by the UN. In the case of the Communist resolution, abstentions numbered 50, more than a third of the UN membership. What good is to be expected of any decision made with more than a third of the voters reluctant to vote? The machinery is sick or weary, and so are a number of its components, with the continuing attempt to make the UN an arena for confrontation between blocs on ideological or other grounds. . . .

—*From the Korea Herald (Seoul).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

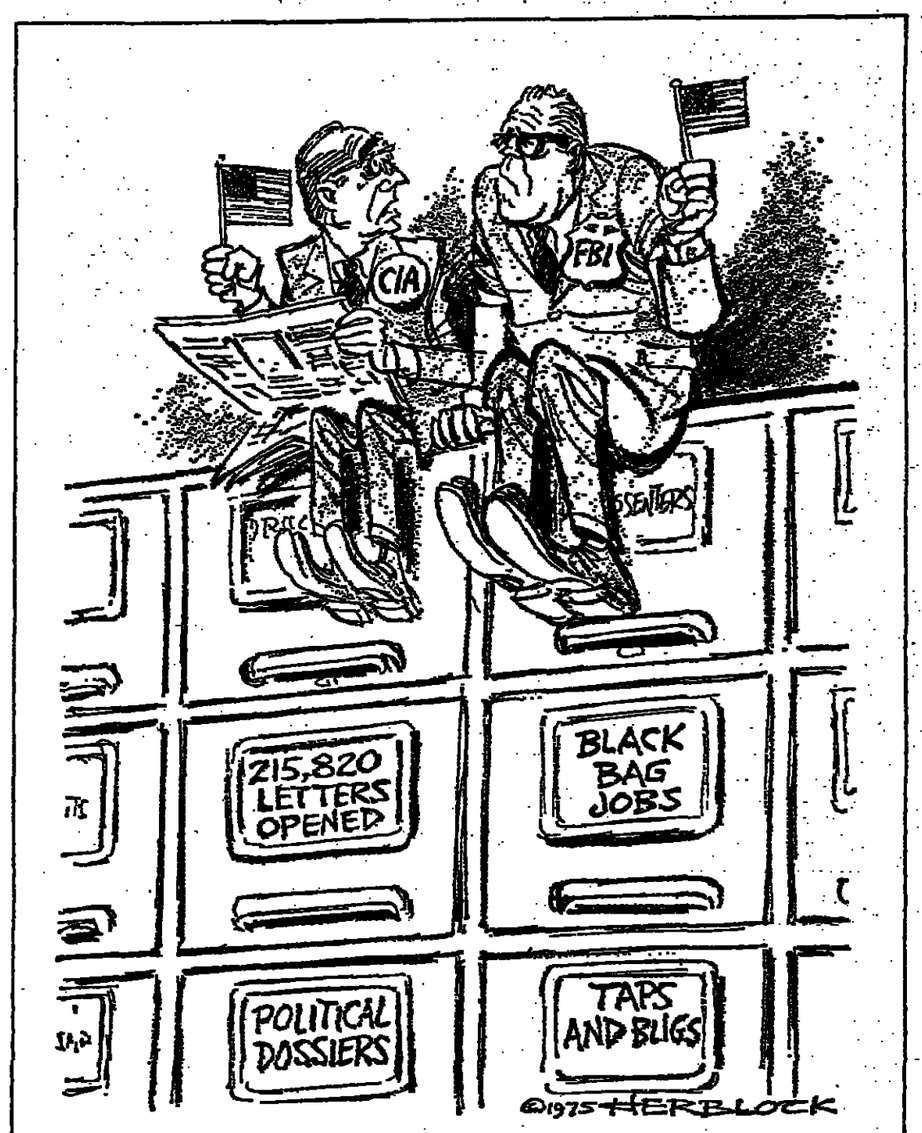
November 1, 1900

PARIS—Charles (Kid) McCoy, the well-known American middleweight boxer, arrived in town yesterday and is stopping at the Grand Hotel. Mr. McCoy intends to return to London in a few days where he will remain during the winter. He has taken up physical culture methods and is possibly planning to write a book on the subject during his stay on this side of the Atlantic.

Fifty Years Ago

November 1, 1925

PARIS—Max Linder, known to millions of French and American cinema lovers, and his beautiful young wife, formerly Mlle. Helene Peters, played the greatest tragedies of their careers yesterday morning in a Paris hotel when they carried out a suicide pact: they first swallowed a large dose of a powerful narcotic and then opened the veins of their left wrists.



'It's Frightening the Way Some of These Congressmen Want to Pry Into Our Affairs.'

Sadat's Visit: A Palestinian View

By Fawaz Turki

WASHINGTON.—The visit of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to the United States has all the attributes that make it susceptible to overdramatization. His visit may be pointed to as a crowning symbol of the decisive changes in the tenor of political life and conflict resolution in the Middle East since the October, 1973, war.

For here, for the first time, voicing the sentiment of the conservative camp in the Arab world, is an Arab leader of a major confrontation state who proclaims publicly that he is prepared to recognize and live with the Jewish state in Palestine; to sign an accord pledging "a settlement [with Israel] by diplomatic means"; to reach out for friendly relations with the United States (traditionally identified as a hated imperialist power), and to go over the heads, or the pleas, of the Palestinians (whose struggle has always touched a particular Arab nerve). And now for the first time, in a move passing largely unnoticed by Israel, are the Syrians, Palestinians and Egyptians ready to negotiate before and beyond Geneva.

Sinai Pact

Taken as they are, these are developments of historic significance that Mr. Sadat's visit to the United States has dramatized and that Mr. Sadat himself has verbalized. Because, however, these developments are built around the tacky edifice of the Sinai interim agreement, they are not likely to induce a relaxation of tensions.

And the Sinai agreement, with its improbable promise of further movement on the Syrian and Palestinian fronts, may prove to be, contrary to the conventional wisdom, the catalyst for another confrontation in the Middle East—thus reversing the present trend of the ascendancy of accommodationists in the Arab world and making it impossible for the U.S. government to get another foothold there for decades to come.

With Egypt now effectively isolated from the confrontation states, Syria with Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization have already found their political and tactical resources drained. Alone they cannot expect to wage war against, or extract concessions from, Israel. The pressure on Israel to return the Golan Heights to Syria and the West Bank/Gaza to the Palestinians is even less now than before.

The Occupation

The Israeli people, who have become used or attached to the occupation of these territories over the last eight years, and the right-wing Likud opposition, which has always frenziedly opposed giving up "an inch of Judea and Samaria," are not likely to allow their government to remove its forces of occupation. Conversely, the pressure on Syria, as on the PLO, will become acute. The Syrian people and the left wing in the Executive Committee of the Ba'ath governing party are not likely to acquiesce to the indefinite presence of foreign occupation troops on their land—if for no reason other than the question of national honor.

The condition prevailing then will be identical to that which prevailed in the final months of 1973, precipitating the October war.

The Syrian government, in an effort to be responsive to mass sentiment and mass pressure, or to avoid a coup from the radical Ba'ath factions impatient for movement, may be driven to conduct, in alliance with the Palestinians or the Jordanians, a war of attrition against Israel to induce a settlement. And wars of attrition can easily slide into all-out war or become in themselves a casus belli.

In this case, one thing will seem instinctively and geopolitically certain: Egypt, its interim agreement with Israel notwithstanding, will be inevitably drawn into the conflict.

Unsolved Problem

Even in the unlikely event, by force of style or arm-twisting on the part of U.S. officials, that an attempt is made to preempt this eventuality by arranging an agreement between Syria and Israel along lines similar to that between Egypt and Israel, the Palestinian problem, at the tertiary level, will remain unsolved. And this problem, it is now universally recognized, lies at the very heart of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Without addressing it, no durable peace is possible in the Middle East.

Any critical focus on this problem suggests a minimal solution that sees a separate Palestinian state on the West Bank/Gaza.

Here the concept of emotion—harsh, irrational and ironic—will prevail over political insight. The Israelis are more than reluctant to give up Palestinian territory; they have been encouraged by their government to view, since the 1967 war ended, that the settlements they have built there are "not negotiable."

And if they do begin negotiations over the West Bank—for infinitely more subtle reasons having to do with real estate than with security—they will surely incite more incredible passions than did the return of a few miles of desert to Egypt.

Working outward from the status quo and without a dramatic change in their policy with the Arabs, the Israelis will be driven by a fiercer notion of opposition with every interim agreement. Every inch of occupied territory given up will seem like a disquieting and desperate exigency.

When it is time to address the Palestinian problem, the Israelis will flinch at testing what to them will seem the hysterical proposition of dealing with the PLO and the more hysterical proposition of returning the West Bank/Gaza to the Palestinians.

All of which amounts to saying, quite simply, that the Egyptian-Israeli Sinai agreement, around which more important issues seem to hinge, is not only an insignificant fragment of the Mideast conflict, but a dangerous one if it threatens to merely place the conflict in a state of abeyance till the vital center of energy in the Arab-Israeli dispute again asserts its deeper impulse.

And from this emerges the query: Are Sadat's proclamations and Henry Kissinger's diplomacy in the Middle East a truly serious pursuit that portends a new evolutionary continuum in Arab-Israeli relations? The challenge inherent in this question lies in whether or not Israel has recognized the historic change of mood in the Arab world and is prepared to be responsive to it.

Fawaz Turki was born in Haifa and expelled in 1948. He is the author of "The Disinherited: Journal of a Palestinian Exile." He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Reflections on U.S.

What Do We Stand For?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Economist of London is worried about the United States, which is fair enough, since we are worried about Britain and ourselves. But as it looks forward to "America's third century," this most moderate and pro-American magazine beyond our shores wonders in melancholy tones about a "recessional for the second great empire."

It is worth thinking about this at a time when the President of the United States is himself talking about New York City as if it were a foreign country, and crying like a chautauqua preacher on New York to repent, and asking at the end: "When that day of reckoning comes, who will bail out the United States of America?"

The Economist's main arguments are:

1. The two great empires that have ruled the first two centuries of industrial advance—the British, 1776-1876, and the American, 1876-1976—have handled the task of world leadership fairly well. But the Americans, it says, are showing on the eve of their third century "the same symptoms of a drift from dynamism as the British did at the end of their century in 1876."

2. World leadership is therefore liable to pass into new hands quite early in the century 1976-2076, and in this coming era, "the world will face some extraordinary opportunities and also some bizarre dangers."

3. The U.S. contribution in its third century will depend largely, the Economist thinks, on how its three main institutions evolve in or out of pace with the changing times. These three main institutions are, in reverse order of importance: its business corporations; its government; and its mechanisms for living together: That is to say, what will take over in America from church, family, small-town togetherness and "the probably failed experiment of suburbia. . .?"

Argue Over Bonds

These are the sort of questions and the sweep of historical imagination one might have expected from U.S. leaders on the eve of a presidential election in the year of our 200th anniversary, but instead the President and those who would replace him are lost in arguments over bonds. Ford may be right or he may be wrong about New York, but in his preoccupation with the details of the things that divide us, he is concentrating on Abe Beame and Ronald Reagan, forgetting the centuries, condemning the urban world we have, and longing for the agrarian world that is gone.

When the British, faced with the rise of Germany in the first quarter of the century, were beginning to show something of that same nostalgia for the past and what the Economist calls "the drift from dynamism," H.G. Wells tried, in thumping phrases, to startle them out of their dreams.

"At least the Germans stand for something," he wrote. "It may be brutal, stupid, intolerable, but there it is—a definite intention, a scheme of living, an order, Germanic Kultur (all hateful!).

"But," he asked, "what the devil do we stand for? Was there anything that amounted to an intellectual life in all our beastly welter of writing? Of stylish fiction and fiction without style, of lazy history, popular philosophy, slobbering criticism?

"Is there anything here to hold a people together?," Wells asked. "Is there anything to make a new world? . . .Here comes the gale . . . and all we have to show for our . . . thought, all the fastness we have made for our souls, is a flying scud of paper scraps, poems, such poems!, casual articles, whirling headlong in the air. . ."

The British paid no attention then, and if the Economist is right about the U.S. empire and century, it would be hard to argue that the Americans are paying attention now, or even that the issue is being defined today by the leaders of politics, the universities or press as precisely and eloquently in the United States as Wells defined it for Britain during World War I.

A New Day

The Economist sees the coming age not as the darkness of the setting sun of the British and U.S. days, but as the light and hope of a new day. The opportunities of the future, it suggests, "will probably include an ability to put material living standards in the 21st century more or less wherever men want them."

It is within the grasp of the human family, the Economist says, to transform its present annual world product of around $5½ trillion, produced by 4 billion people, to something on the order, "within the lifetime of kids already adolescent," of a "satisfying" gross world product of between $100 trillion and $350 trillion for a world population of between 10 and 30 billion.

But much depends, the Economist insists, on whether the United States and its leaders retain their optimism and recognize "their manifest and now rather easy destiny of leading the rest of us towards a decent world society," or whether they break up on narrower issues of the past and loiter down with mediocre and provincial leaders, into factional and regional, urban and agrarian, arguments over the value of bonds and local politicians.

What Kind of Reign in Spain?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK. — For several months, as the Spanish political situation deteriorated in tandem with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's health, Prince Juan Carlos, at long last chief of state, has been obsessed by the obvious need for governmental change and the aged dictator's unwillingness to yield power.

The new ruler saw that the longer stultification continued, the more difficult it would become for him to take over, the more people became opposed to Franco as his regime teetered toward its end, the more the designated heir's position would suffer.

Last year, when the general appeared to be mortally ill and summoned Juan Carlos to rule "temporarily," most Spaniards and foreign leaders assumed this was but the first step toward a more liberal, modern regime.

Cold Storage

The new king-designate, then-prince, received messages from many statesmen including French President Giscard d'Estaing, West German President Scheel and Jordan's King Hussein, saying in effect: "Don't relinquish power, Juanito, now that you have it." But Franco recovered, to everyone's astonishment, and sent Juan Carlos back to the pleasant cold storage of his country palace outside Madrid.

The prince simply couldn't understand why Franco, having just hovered on death's doorstep, should insist on resuming direct rule when most Spanish political leaders and even the general's family were urging him to retire. But Juan Carlos felt he had to go along.

The only way of keeping control, as his well-wishers suggested, would be by what was tantamount to a military coup. "How else but with the army?" he asked friends rhetorically. "I don't want to be king of the Spanish Army but king of Spain."

Crucial Question

Just what he will do with that position is today one of Europe's crucial questions. The answer could affect the Western and Mediterranean power balance because Spain's future is directly linked to those of chaotic Portugal, restive Italy and uneasy France.

Juan Carlos would like to install a "modern, honest regime that calls things what they are, by their real names." He acknowledges the need for reforms but he is on guard against what he would consider precipitate, unrestricted liberty that might conceivably lead to anarchy.

This is a cautious middle-of-the-road approach. On the one hand Juan Carlos doesn't like Jose Solis Ruiz, a reactionary who influenced Franco in his declining months. On the other hand, the new chief of state opposes legalizing the Communist party, even if he favors creation of a multiparty system and, eventually, a new, more liberal constitution.

He wants to proceed gradually along the road to reform, hoping to avoid violence by taking increasingly big steps only as the political system evolves. He feels the king is given sufficient authority under the present constitution to play a quietly active role in guiding reform.

The best clue as to how far and how fast the king wishes to proceed will be given by his choice as premier. Franco's last premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, maintained good contact with Juan Carlos while he was still heir and kept urging Franco to make way for him. However, he irritated the prince by banning Don Juan, his father, from Spain after a recent speech. Despite political differences, father and son retain close sentimental ties.

Juan Carlos gave much thought to the problem of who should be his first premier. He decided his choice must be closely related to the actual date of his take-over. He reckoned the longer the general hung on, the worse things would get—which is precisely what happened during the recent wave of terrorist and counter-terrorist violence.

Brand New Man

The original idea of Juan Carlos was to name a political leader already widely known but he felt that if the timing of the change was delayed too long it might prove wiser to name a younger, less renowned, brand new man. Thus his selection will tend to indicate how much the new king thinks things have deteriorated.

Spain has already been experiencing a revolution despite Franco and that revolution is reflected in every phase of Spanish society save the government. The last decade has seen the rise of a youthful generation, a new middle class, a left-wing church hierarchy, a stronger labor movement, and an emerging corps of younger army officers.

It has also witnessed the strengthening of an underground and effectively led Communist party and vigorous revival of regional autonomy movements. Can these trends be harmonized and controlled from the top? Will the social revolution, already in evidence, assume an uncontrollable political shape?

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Of Internal Ailments

U.S. Body Scanner May Facilitate Diagnosis

By Jane E. Brody

ROCHESTER, Minn. (NYT).—"Take a deep breath and hold it, sir," the technician told the patient stretched out in what looked like a guillotine about to slice through his abdomen. But rather than a knife, his "guillotine" would use X-rays to produce a radically new view of the human body.

The ring of instruments encircling the man's body began to rotate, whirring and clicking for 20 seconds until it had made a half circle around him. The technician said, "Breathe now, sir," and in a few minutes a picture appeared on a television screen showing the patient's kidneys, pancreas and other internal organs as if he had been sliced in half crosswise.

The man, who has an abdominal cancer, was the first patient at the Mayo Clinic here to be examined by an experimental machine that may revolutionize diagnosis of many internal ailments.

Mayo is one of two dozen institutions in the United States that are now cautiously and systematically testing this new generation of medical equipment, called a body scanner, to find out just what it can and cannot do for diagnosis. In a few months, as the machines proliferate, several dozen other medical centers will join in the search.

The body scanner uses a technique called Computed Axial Tomography, or CAT. Unlike conventional X-ray machines, which send a broad X-ray beam over a large area—say, from the shoulders to the diaphragm—CAT-scanners direct a pencil-point-thin line of X-ray photons through a narrow cross section, or slice, of the body.

As the beam moves around the body in the same plane, a computer analyzes how much of the X-rays were absorbed as they passed through the various internal organs and structures. Up to eight "slices," a centimeter apart, may be taken at a time, with the total radiation dose comparable to that of a single ordinary X-ray exposure.

Ordinary X-rays take a "flat" view, superimposing organs in the front of the body on organs in the back—a two-dimensional picture of a three-dimensional object. They also give poor pictures of soft tissues.

Third Depth

The scanner also produces a two-dimensional picture but mainly of the third "depth" dimension that is missed on regular X-rays. And by taking serial slices through the patient and flipping the pictures rapidly on the television screen, the impression of a three-dimensional object—the body—can be recreated.

The scanning X-ray is also far more sensitive to differences between tissues than an ordinary X-ray beam and is, therefore, theoretically able to show structures or abnormalities that would otherwise be completely missed.

CAT-scanners have already created an undisputed revolution in diagnosing brain disorders, heretofore inaccessible to ordinary flat X-rays because the bony skull absorbs most of the X-ray beam and obscures the view of what lies within it.

The special techniques—such as injecting dyes and air into the brain—to overcome these limitations are painful, dangerous and involve costly hospitalizations. A brain scan does the job in half an hour on an outpatient basis and without endangering the patient. At Toronto General Hospital, a machine resulted in a savings of $2 million in patient costs in one year.

Brain scans have enabled doctors to diagnose blood clots, cysts, tumors, hemorrhages and other physical brain abnormalities safely and rapidly. In the scores of institutions where brain scanners are in use, they have largely replaced the more hazardous X-ray procedures and enabled doctors to diagnose some conditions that were previously impossible to detect without surgically exploring the brain, an approach avoided in all but the most extreme or obvious cases.

Similar Revolution

But whether the new whole body scanners will launch a similar revolution for the rest of the human organism remains to be seen. Most observers familiar with the devices are betting on something, but they do not yet know what.

At Mayo, radiologists are excited about the seemingly endless possibilities but are similarly cautious. "If the scanner only makes pictures, it will be a very expensive way to see slices of bodies," Dr. Hillier Baker, Mayo radiologist, remarked.

Among the possibilities under study are the following:

- Can the scanner distinguish between an abcess, a cyst and a tumor, or between a benign and a malignant tumor?
- Can it spot an early cancer before it could be found by any other means? Similarly, can it detect hidden metastases?
- Could it be used to monitor the results of cancer therapy, guiding the therapist on where and how much to treat?
- Could it detect such post-operative complications as a hemorrhage or abcess?

Other possibilities include detecting early stages of bone demineralization, finding gallstones without injecting a dye and diagnosing an aortic aneurysm—a blowout in the body's main artery—without further endangering the patient's life.

United Press International.

SPACE-AGE WINDMILL—This experimental wind-energy turbine was officially dedicated recently at a NASA station near Sandusky, Ohio. The 125-foot-long rotor is designed to turn at 40 rpm in an 18-mile-an-hour wind and produce 100 kilowatts of electricity, enough to fill the power needs of 25 homes.

Unemployment Is a Major Problem

Angola Refugees in Portugal Face Hostility

By Alvin Shuster

BARREIRO, Portugal, Oct. 31 (NYT).—This new home for 2,000 refugees from Angola is five miles south of Lisbon, 4,500 miles north of the refugees old homeland and a million miles from the comforts of life.

It is a dusty complex of unfinished apartments with no running water, electricity, sewers or heating. It illustrates the problems facing Portugal in absorbing the refugees at a time of economic crisis and political and social tensions.

With financial help from abroad, Portugal has tried to cope but has been overwhelmed by the flood of more than 200,000 persons who have arrived on special flights. The airlift is due to end today, 11 days before Angola becomes independent. But in many ways Portugal's troubles as a result of the influx are only beginning.

There are virtually no jobs for the refugees and despair is beginning to show. It is in the faces of the men and sometimes in their words.

Fight For Rights

"My children asked me for money yesterday to buy bread," said Adelino Matos Bento, 27, who worked as a hotel clerk in Luanda. "I had to tell them 'no.' Yet I want to work, not stand around here all day. Nobody will hire me. Maybe we'll just have to form groups and fight for our rights."

He stood near a well where some women struggled with buckets of water to take back to their dreary apartments. Others bought food from a makeshift store, built with wood from the crates that carried belongings from Angola.

In the Lisbon area, there is marked hostility to the refugees, both the whites and the blacks, who came here to escape bloodshed that is expected to continue after all Portuguese troops leave the colony before independence on Nov. 11.

"They just seem to hate us," said Manuel, 22,a son of Josefina Jesus Lopes, who has her six children crammed into a tiny apartment where they sleep two to a bed and with no sheets. "I went into Lisbon for a job. They threw me out, almost beat me up. Somebody said we exploited the blacks in Angola and now it is our turn."

"We do not know what to do," said his mother, whose husband remained in Angola with another woman. "The children have no shoes. Now cold weather. That will be a difficult bridge to cross."

In the jargon of the Portuguese revolution that ended nearly 50 years of dictatorship 18 months ago, a settler in one of the Portuguese colonies is synonymous with an exploiter. And vocal leftists in the Lisbon area regard the white refugees as right ist capitalists, whether they are rich or poor.

Most of the refugees—packed into this area, living at the airport or waiting in hotels for homes—are poor whites who went to Angola to settle at the urging of the former dictatorship. They worked as truck drivers, mechanics or small shopkeeper and, unlike the rich Angolan whites who went to Brazil or South Africa or other comfortable places, they had no choice but to take the free airlift and hope that their belongings would somehow catch up with them.

Ideological Arguments

Even without the ideological arguments about "exploitation" of the blacks, it would be difficult for the refugees, includin the blacks, to find work.

With so many business collapsing, with exports disrupted, with production down and investment vanished, Portugal has at least 400,000 unemployed, probably more.

Politically, the refugees are to the right because they blame the revolution for disrupting their lives by yielding Angola and because they detest th Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, a leftist army fighting for control of Angola. The Portuguese Communist party is backing the MPLA in the controversy over which of three liberation groups should be given control when the last Portuguese troops depart.

Pledges of Democratic Rule Fade in Brazilian Crackdown

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31 (WP).—The pressure is on again in Brazil under the anti-Communist military-run regime and fulfillment of President Ernesto Geisel's promise of a slow return to democratic ways seems more remote than ever.

Arrests of suspected leftists are increasing throughout the country. The main groups the government is going after are newsmen, lawyers and members of the one legal opposition political party.

Even the fact that Brazil played host this month to two large international groups—the Inter-American Press Association and the American Society of Travel Agents—and apparently wanted to make a good impression has not stopped the wave of repression.

Because of the secretive nature of the government here, no outsider really knows why the crackdown on suspected Communists has suddenly been intensified. A version making the rounds of political observers is that Gen. Geisel had to give local military commanders a freer hand to round up reputed subversives in exchange for permission to authorize foreign petroleum companies to look for oil in Brazil.

Officers Oppose Policy

This change in policy, which the President announced recently, reportedly was opposed by ultra-nationalistic military officers, who saw it as an affront to Brazil's pride and sovereignty.

The problem of illegal arrests—and sometimes the torture of political prisoners—never completely disappeared here but after Gen. Geisel, a retired army general, took office a year and a half ago, things improved. The byword then was *distensao*, a Portuguese term meaning "internal détente." Now *distensao* seems to have been abandoned.

Gen. Edwardo d'Avila Mello, commander of the second Army, which is based in Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city and the scene of many recent arrests, said a few days ago that Brazil is "fighting a war against red fascism" and that there are "traitors" and "maniacs" in the country who are "receiving guidance and money" from subversive organizations overseas.

When Gen. Geisel spoke to the travel agents' convention, he made note of the fact that, unlike other countries, Brazil does not have riots or violence. He said tourists should come here to witness Brazil's "humanistic understanding of life."

The most serious incident related to the latest wave of arrests was when Wladimir Herzog, new director of Sao Paulo's educational TV station, was found dead in an army prison cell. Authorities said he committed suicide. But many cynical newsmen said privately that Mr. Herzog "*foi suicidado*"—literally, "he was suicided."

80 Prisoners In Russia Ask Political Status

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Nearly 80 Soviet prisoners detained in labor camps and jails on what they maintain are political charges have appealed to the Soviet government with a 24-point list of demands that their political status be recognized.

A copy of the appeal was made available to foreign newsmen today by dissident sources in Moscow. The sources said the document had been endorsed by prisoners in camps in the Mordovia and Perm regions and in Vladimir Jail and then smuggled out for circulation.

The nine-page statement, carrying 77 signatures and addressed to the law-formulating commissions of the two-chamber Supreme Soviet, made demands ranging from separate places of detention for political prisoners to the abolition of forced labor.

The demands were supported by a group of nine prominent Moscow dissidents including Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrei Sakharov, who said such prisoners must be considered political despite official assertions that the Soviet Union has only general criminals.

Cypriot House Asks Purge of Coup Figures

NICOSIA, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The Cyprus House of Representatives has demanded a purge of the National Guard, the police and the administration to remove those who played an active role in the coup of July 15 last year and "who have not repented."

The coup, led by Greek officers of the National Guard, precipitated Turkey's invasion of Cyprus five days later. President Makarios, who normally CMF M. Makarios, who narrowly escaped death in the coup, was forced to flee into temporary exile in London. Turkish forces still occupy the northern two-fifths of the island.

Brezhnev Signs Accord for Aid To North Vietnam

MOSCOW, Oct. 31 (AP).—Soviet and North Vietnamese leaders yesterday signed agreements providing for Soviet aid to rebuild North Vietnam's economy.

The agreements were signed by Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan, the Communist party leaders of the two countries, at the end of Mr. Le Duan's official talks in the Kremlin.

A Tass report on the documents said that the Soviet Communist party and government "decided to grant the Vietnamese credit on easy terms."

The terms were not disclosed. Tass said that the talks would facilitate coordination of the two countries' development plans and that Soviet specialists would be sent to Vietnam to train Vietnamese in various branches of the economy, science, technology and culture.

In addition, the Soviet Union will assist in developing Vietnamese industry and agriculture and study the technical and economic aspects of "launching several major economic projects in Vietnam," Tass said.

John S. Trotter Dies at 67, Was Crosby Arranger

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 31 (UPI).—John Scott Trotter, 67, the conductor-arranger who started out as a big band pianist and later scored some of Bing Crosby's most famous songs, including "White Christmas," is dead of cancer.

Mr. Trotter died Wednesday here after a year-long battle with the illness, a family spokesman said.

Born in Charlotte, N.C., Mr. Trotter was with the Hal Kemp orchestra as pianist and arranger for 11 years, creating the sound of such hits as "Got a Date With An Angel" and "You're the Top."

In 1936, he came to California on vacation and agreed to orchestrate five songs for a Bing Crosby movie, "Pennies from Heaven."

A year later, he took over as musical director of Mr. Crosby's radio show, beginning a working relationship with the crooner that continued for 17 years.

Expert Cites Environment In Search for Cancer Agents

GENEVA, Oct. 31 (AP).—More than four-fifths of human cancers are probably caused by toxic substances in man's environment, the chief researcher of the International Agency for Cancer Research has reported.

Dr. Walter Davis said the idea stemmed from the irregular geographical pattern of cancer incidence. The agency, whose headquarters are in Lyons, is trying to identify cancer-producing substances.

For instance, lung cancer is more common in Britain and cancer of the esophagus more prevalent in the north of France than elsewhere. Other types of the disease are also typical for certain regions.

An example is stomach cancer, which presents a serious problem in Japan with an average 98 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, much higher than in the United States, where the rate is 15 per 100,000.

But U.S.-born children of Japanese immigrants have a much lower risk of stomach cancer than their parents and Dr. Davis says the fact suggests the cause is more dominant in the environment of Japan.

He said a study of liver cancer, most common in Africa, showed "a strong correlation" between the incidence of the disease and the amount of aflatoxin found in African food.

Aflatoxin is a chemical substance forming in food infected with a mould and stored in hot and moist conditions. The seven-year study covered several African regions.

Dr. Davis said the agency's study in the north of France showed esophageal cancer is most prevalent among heavy drinkers in Brittany and the carcinogen most likely is in spirits made from apple cider drunk locally.

The same disease also occurs strongly in a belt stretching from the northeast of Iran across the central Asian republics of the Soviet Union to the north of China.

Field studies north of Iran and south of the Caspian Sea currently being rechecked showed that, in areas where esophagus cancer incidence is high, people eat bread and, in the low incidence areas, rice.

Writing in the November issue of the magazine of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Dr. Davis cites similar examples and expresses confidence that modern techniques will help find cancer-causing agents in the environment.

"The subsequent task of trying to remove them from the environment may not prove very easy. But we are sure the possibility of primary cancer prevention is an attainable goal," the researcher concludes.

Ethiopian Grain Crop Is Good But May Never Reach Cities

By Dial Torgerson

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 31.—A bumper crop of grain is ripening these days in Ethiopia. Rains have been benevolent. The drought is over.

But insurrection continues. There is some form of rebellion in virtually every province against the military government that ousted the late Emperor Haile Selassie. And because of the rebellion—and a threatened breakdown of the marketing machinery resulting from land-reform dislocations—the grain may not reach urban Ethiopia.

The ruling military junta faces its worst opposition in the north, where there are signs that the Eritrean revolt is moving east to merge with that of Afar tribesmen along a desert road to the Red Sea.

Authorities here see the hand of the highly trained Eritrean Liberation Front in an attack carried out Oct. 16 on a government truck convoy heading south along the road from the refinery port of Assab to Addis Ababa.

The ambush occurred 48 miles south of Assab. A heavy force of armored cars and troop-laden trucks escorted gasoline tank trucks, which rebellious Afar tribesmen delight in exploding.

The ambushers let most of the tankers pass unmolested. Then they struck the end of the convoy, destroying a tanker and 13 flatbeds with mines, rockets, mortars and automatic weapons.

The convoy retreated to Assab. A relief column was sent from Addis Ababa, and it, too, was ambushed and badly punished. Reports reaching here say that from 100 to 120 troops were killed, including the colonel commanding the unit.

The Afars rebelled because the junta ordered land reform in the desert oasis where their religious leader, Sultan Ali Mreh, holds huge cotton farms, theoretically for his people. The Afars said the junta was planning to kidnap the sultan, who fled. Such dispossessed landlords are responsible for many of the local revolts plaguing the junta as time nears for the grain harvest.

It was reported earlier that farmers were loath to plant crops until they found out who would get the yields. Convinced it would be themselves, the tenant farmers, now farm owners after reforms, planted heavily.

Agricultural experts say that because of this and the rains, one of the best harvest years in recent history is approaching. Beginning next month, sorghum, wheat and corn will begin to mature.

The traditional landlords were the middlemen in marketing the crops. They got them to market and sold them, taking from 40 per cent to 60 per cent of the harvest as their share for this service and the rights of ownership.

With the landlords no longer present, the Ethiopian Grain Marketing Corp., a quasi-public firm, is taking over the machinery. Fearing it may not work, the Ethiopian government is asking foreign donors, including the United States, for 200,000 tons of relief grain.

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Kidnapped Consul

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 31 (AP).—The kidnappers of the British honorary consul in Asmara, believed to be connected with the secessionist guerrillas operating in Eritrea, remain silent about the abduction, a spokesman for the British Embassy said yesterday.

"We have heard nothing from them at all," the spokesman said, since Basil Burwood-Taylor was abducted from the Eritrean capital a week ago.

Italian Kidnapped

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—An Italian teacher has been kidnapped in Asmara and secessionist guerrillas are suspected, it was reported today.

Egizio Fralaschi, 29, a teacher of political science, was seized at his father's house on Thursday, two days after the British consul was kidnapped.

Czech Air Crash Toll Rises to 74; 46 Hurt

PRAGUE, Oct. 31 (AP).—The death toll in the crash of a Yugoslav DC-9 near here yesterday has risen to 74, the news agency CTK reported today. It added that most of the 46 injured persons hospitalized were no longer in critical condition.

The plane carried 115 Czechoslovak vacationers returning from a Yugoslav seaside resort and a Yugoslav crew of five. Unconfirmed reports said the pilot, who was off course, may have hit a high-tension wire.

Bonn Grounds 2 Pilots For Nearing Airliner

BONN, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The Defense Ministry today grounded two West German Air Force pilots for coming dangerously close to a commercial airliner yesterday.

The Federal Flight Safety Authority said that two Fiat G-91 fighter-bombers approached a Lufthansa airliner carrying 90 passengers and that the airline pilot prevented a possible collision by diving.

NATO Officials Back Airborne Warning Fleet

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (AP).—Armaments officials of the United States and its NATO allies agreed yesterday to recommend a $1.5-billion fleet of radar-equipped planes to warn and defend Western Europe against air attack in the 1980s, according to a participant.

The fleet, called AWACS—Airborne Warning and Control System—would initially include about 25 planes at $60 million each. The Boeing 707, converted for military use as the E-3A, is a prime contender.

Costs, manufacture and operations would be shared by virtually all members of NATO, including France, which has boycotted many other NATO military projects.

The recommendation, approved at a three-day conference of national armament directors which ended yesterday, goes to the 15 NATO governments and will be considered at a meeting of their foreign ministers here Dec. 15.

A participant in the conference said that the AWACS planes would patrol Western Europe some distance back from the borders of Communist countries. They would be able to detect any incoming attackers, including those flying low enough to escape radar detection from the ground.

Schmidt Reports Chinese Satisfied On NATO Setup

PEKING, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today that China was satisfied with the close defense collaboration between the United States and Europe.

Speaking at a press conference in Peking's Great Hall of the People, he said that, contrary to recent press reports, "I have not heard one negative remark about the United States."

The Chancellor said he had explained carefully to Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping the defense capability of the NATO countries and the "political and psychological will of the NATO partners to use this capability in case of emergency."

In a final 2 1/2-hour talk today, the Chinese leader gave Peking's interpretation of the world political and strategic situation, Mr. Schmidt said.

East-West relations and the thorny question of détente were thought to be the only major topics on which the two sides might disagree

Warsaw Pact Council Ends 3-Day Meeting

VIENNA, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Senior officers of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact yesterday ended a three-day meeting in Bucharest, the Romanian news agency, Agerpres, reported.

The meeting was a semiannual session of the pact's Military Council. Agerpres said top representatives of the member states' armed services participated in a review of the operational and combat readiness of their forces and agreed on tasks for next year.

Greek Freighter Bound for Israel Waiting at Canal

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (UPI).—A Greek freighter bound for an Israeli port with a cargo of cement anchored off Port Said in Egyptian waters today waiting for funds from an Egyptian bank to pay Suez Canal tolls.

A spokesman for the ship's agent, Roushdi Fawzi of the firm Minis, said, "There is no trouble."

He said that the 6,752-ton Olympos had been at a pilot station three miles outside Port Said harbor since its arrival from the Black Sea this morning.

"As soon as we receive the funds, we will notify the Suez Canal authority and let it [the ship] in [to port]," Mr. Fawzi said.

It appears unlikely that the ship would be able to leave in tomorrow morning's convoy south, although Mr. Fawzi hopes that the funds will arrive during the night.

Barbados Envoy To UN Is Recalled

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 31 (AP).—The Barbados permanent representative at the United Nations was called home yesterday after threatening "possible international consequences" if his dog were shot. The dog had bitten eight persons in Pelham.

The Barbados Ministry of External Affairs said Waldron Ramsey had been "summoned home to discuss matters arising out of the widely publicized reports."

The ambassador's remarks about the incident were reported in a front-page story in a Barbados newspaper Tuesday but there was no official reaction until yesterday.

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4.	Wheeled Loaders	10
5.	Industrial Tractors	70
6.	Tipping trailers for tractors	70
7.	Bitumen Semi-Trailer Transporters	5
8.	Crawler Shovel	2
9.	Crawler Rock Drill	2
10.	Air compressors	5
11.	Pneumatic Rollers	10
12.	Dumping Semi-Trailer	6
13.	Selected Spare Parts.	

Bidders will be required to give specific details on such things as delivery schedules, training and after-sales service which will be made available in Ghana by the successful bidder. These items will be a consideration in making contract awards.

Only manufacturers or their accredited agents will be considered for bidding, and documented evidence of qualification will be required. Bidders must be from one of the member countries of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development or from Switzerland.

Bidding Documents will be released December 1st, 1975, against a non-refundable charge of 50 Cedis, or equivalent in foreign currency, to be paid in favour of the Ghana Highway Authority. Documents will be required to be returned duly completed to the Chief Executive, Ghana Highway Authority, in Accra on or before 12:00 hours local time, February 2, 1976.

Award shall be on the basis of the lowest evaluated bid that conforms to the required specification. However, the Ghana Highway Authority reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Bidding Documents are obtainable from:

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LONDON THEATER

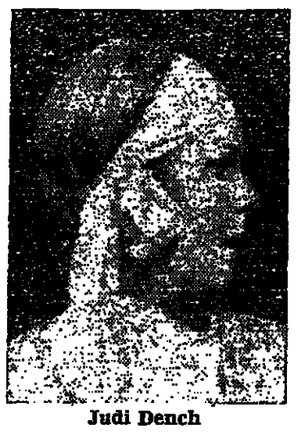
Excellent 'Seagull' Launches New Company

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 31 (IHT).—The first attempt for many years to establish a repertory company in London's commercial theater began this week. Its director is the combative Lindsay Anderson, one of Britain's finest and most intelligent directors, who has gathered a strong company of actors, some of them drawn from the two great subsidized companies, the National and the Royal Shakespeare.

At this level, repertory—as Brooks Atkinson once pointed out—is a word synonymous with virtue. Now virtue does not always prosper in the West End, where worthiness is usually equated with dullness. A repertory theater needs a loyalty that an audience is loath to provide, preferring to go when it promises an enjoyable evening and to stay away from the adventurous and experimental that is one of the main justifications of such a theater.

Mr. Anderson's first production of Chekhov's "The Seagull" at the Lyric Theatre shows that he is aiming for the highest standards and, in the main, succeeding. It is an excellent production although some of the acting naturally enough lacks that ensemble integration which is the other joy of a repertory company.



Judi Dench
. . . in Shaw play.

It's an understandably safe start to a welcome venture and Alan Tagg's obsessively naturalistic sets will no doubt comfort an audience that shies at the classics, although they do little to enhance the play.

Mr. Anderson emphasizes Chekhov's clear-eyed comedy, as well as the bleakness of a play where each character is sunk in his or her own isolation. The people who meet in Sorin's house are better talkers than they are listeners and their subject matter is restricted to themselves.

Joan Plowright, as Irena Arkadina, gives the definitive performance of a showbiz personality, someone who can never stop acting and is aware only of her own emotions, full of abstracted pats on the head to those who pass near her and absent smiles. She makes the most of the grim humor of the part, holding on to her lover Trigorin, when he wants to leave her for the young Nina, by physical means, almost wrestling him to the floor in her eagerness. It is at once funny and touching and also, in its intensity of feeling, tragic.

Her acting is matched by that of Helen Mirren as Nina. Miss Mirren often gives the impression of exuberant sensuality, but she is at her best, as here, acting against type, restrained and restricted, with her quality of hectic freedom held in check. Only she gives the impression of having aged two years between the third and fourth act—presumably a deliberate intention by the director, for she is the only one to turn her suffering to positive action, to mature and grow during the course of the action.

Less happy is the acting of Frank Grimes as Konstantin or Peter McEnery as Trigorin. Mr. Grimes suggests too much flabbiness of soul while Mr. McEnery, younger than most Trigorins, conveys unnecessary gaucheness where some sophistication is required and ends his speeches as if he had been interrupted in mid-thought and would say more if he could think of anything.

Nevertheless, the play's great virtues shine in this deft and enjoyable production. At the end of November, "The Seagull" will be joined by the company's second production, "The Bed Before Yesterday," a new play by Ben Travers, the 89-year-old master of farce.

* * *

The advantages of repertory theater are to be seen in the new productions by the National Theatre, which has revived Synge's "The Playboy of the Western World" and the Royal Shakespeare Company, which presents Bernard Shaw's neglected "Too True to Be Good" at the Aldwych Theatre.

Shaw's late political extravaganzas are belatedly receiving their due. Like the recently revived "On the Rocks," "Too True to Be Good" exposes the timidity and ineptness of most present-day political dramatists. It is a furiously apocalyptic and prophetic work, brilliantly staged by Clifford Williams and excellently acted.

It moves in a sideways motion from flippant paradoxical comedy to raving despair, a progress matched by Ralph Koltai's witty sets, culminating in a 1930s surrealistic wasteland. It opens in the luxurious bedroom of the valetudinarian Anne Calder-Marshall, who exchanges wishful ill health for the freedom offered her by Ian McKellen's religious burglar and Judi Dench's pleasure-loving nurse. But escape into a better life proves illusory and the play ends with a stunning vision of total despair as Mr. McKellen delivers a sermon that no one listens to and that, finally, no one can hear as the wind rises and the world falls apart.

Rynagh O'Grady, Terry Donnelly, Margaret Whiting and Stephen Rea in Synge's "Playboy of the Western World."

Shaw's message is of the fatal dangers of the split between reason and emotion—and the dominance in the modern world of unthinking and unchecked desires. The result, says his preacher, is "no certainties, no workable morality, no heaven, no hell, no commandments and no God."

But, while the first two acts display his familiar skills in comic dialectic, in the third he abandons the theater for the pulpit. Although the play is brilliantly prophetic, it ceases, until the very end, to be dramatic. Shaw's desire to make his point clear about the breakdown of modern institutions overwhelms his concerns as a playwright.

His argument is powerful, provocative and pessimistic yet, within the context of the play, unconvincing. Mr. McKellen delivers it with great eloquence but his speech has no basis in the flip, criminal clergyman that he has so wittily been for most of the evening.

Miss Dench has no equal as a comedy actress and here she is at her best, whether as a forthright cockney maid or as a fake countess with a bad English accent, the movement of her eyes and hands constantly giving a lie to the words she utters. Miss Calder-Marshall, too, is fine as the tough invalid and John McEnery contributes a funny caricature of T.E. Lawrence as Private Meek.

* * *

Synge ain't what he used to be. No riots greeted Bill Bryden's superb production of "The Playboy of the Western World" at the Old Vic as they did on the play's first night at the Abbey Theatre in 1907. Then it was denounced as "an unmitigated protracted libel" and the other irrelevancies with which critics tend to condemn masterpieces on their first appearance.

For this National Theatre revival emphasizes that it is one of the great plays of this century, not only richly comic and packed with marvelously fluent writing but also impassioned in its plea for the importance of creativity.

The dialogue, as Synge said, is "fully flavored as a nut or apple" and an excellent company savors all its crackle and juice. The play's central situation is full of comic potential—the young boy who boasts of having killed his father and becomes a hero, attracting all the young women—until his father appears, bloody but unbowed.

But underneath this lyrical, oedipal comedy, Synge writes not only of the desolation of Ireland—a lonely land inhabited only by the old and the timid young—but also, through the person of the playboy, Christy, plots the gradual liberation of an individual from a stereotype forced upon him and the freeing of his imagination so that his speech soars as he grows in confidence at his own poetic powers.

Stephen Rea conveys this beautifully, growing from a hunched and sullen figure to strutting manhood. As Pegeen Mike, the girl who loves him, Susan Fleetwood reveals the tenderness that lies under her apparent bluster but tends to stiffen in her romantic moments. There is excellent support from such actors as Liam Redmond, J.G. Devlin, P.G. Stephens and Eddie Byrne.

Margaret Whiting is acidly amusing as Widow Quin, although she plays the part with the clipped intonation and sexual innuendo of Mae West. When Christy begs her to help him win Pegeen and says that he'll pray for her so that at death she may come easily "to the footstool of the Virgin's son," her reaction—a spasm of distaste at the word "virgin"—is wonderfully funny. The production as a whole gave me more pleasure and joy than anything I have seen this year.

I wish it were possible to say the same about "Farjeon Reviewed" at the Mermaid Theatre, a dire, unentertaining show based on the sketches and songs written between the wars by Herbert Farjeon. Bernard Miles, who provides a few moments of pleasure as a canny rustic, claims Farjeon was "one of the finest revue brains of his period. perhaps of the century" but provides no evidence except some mildewed routines by a cast which works hard and achieves nothing.

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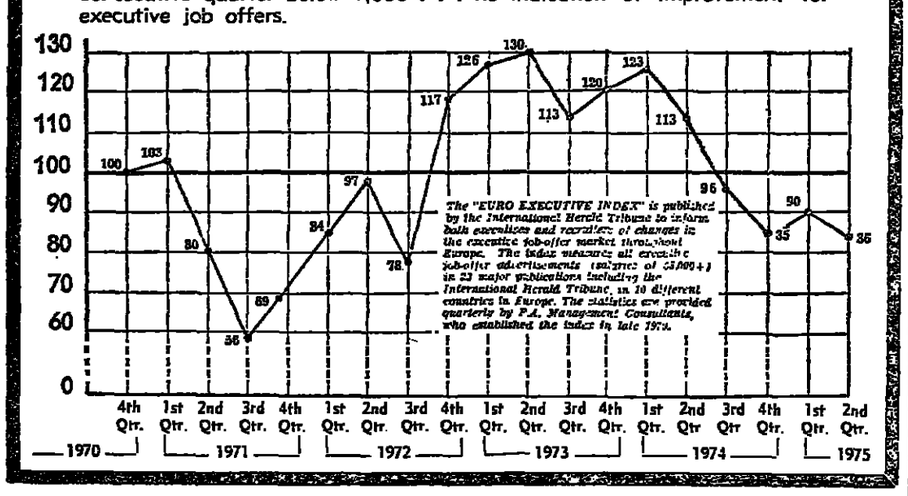
The overall index (all jobs in all countries) is at 86 and represents the fourth consecutive quarter below 1,000 . . . no indication of improvement for executive job offers.



The "EURO EXECUTIVE INDEX" is published by the International Herald Tribune to inform both executives and recruiters of changes in the executive job-offer market throughout Europe. The index measures all executive job-offer advertisements (salaries of $5,000+) in 23 major publications including the International Herald Tribune, in 10 different countries in Europe. The statistics are provided quarterly by P.A. Management Consultants, who established the index in late 1973.

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MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

N.Y. ENTERTAINMENT

Wayne, Hepburn and Recycling

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Rooster Cogburn" is, in Vincent Canby's opinion, a "high-class example of the low Hollywood art of recycling, taking bits and pieces of old stories and characters and making from them other movies that can never be described as completely new and fresh." John Wayne, as Rooster Cogburn, is playing his "True Grit" role. As for Katharine Hepburn, her performance recalls "The African Queen." Miss Hepburn has "been too long glum in her recent films," Canby says. "It's good to see her looking as if she were having a lark for a change." This is a "cheerful, throwaway Western" with screenplay by Martin Julien and directed by Stuart Millar.

"Down the Ancient Stairs" is director Mauro Bolognini's attempt to "mount a metaphor upon a second metaphor that is mounted, in turn, upon a third metaphor," Richard Eder says. Marcello Mastroianni is the chief psychiatrist at an asylum where staff members ask one another "such questions as 'What is madness?' and pretty much agree that sanity is only to be found inside the place." The chief is obsessed with insanity, "with establishing that there is indeed a difference between himself and the patients." Into this closed world comes a young woman doctor, played by Françoise Fabian, who questions his methods and resists his advances. Eder says that Bolognini is suggesting that there is not only "no difference between the inmates and the staff in the asylum but there is also no difference between the asylum and the rest of the world." Eder finds it "relentlessly weary stuff, a paradox so frequently trotted out that it has lost all its original force."

Katharine Hepburn
. . . "having a lark."

"Undercovers Hero" is Peter Sellers's latest attempt to play every role possible in a film. He is six men in a comedy about German officers disappearing from a brothel in France during the Occupation. Vincent Canby says that "it's a sketch film with very few jokes and such an incoherence that they have an actor feeding us a lot of dumb voice-over narration in the vocabulary and cadences of former President Nixon." But some of Sellers's impersonations are amusing—he is after all "one of the best revue comics in the business." Roy Boulting directed and John Boulting produced.

Plays

"Picnic," the 1953 play which helped establish playwright William Inge's popularity, never really satisfied him, according to Clive Barnes. Some years after its success on Broadway and as a film, Inge reworked his original draft. The result was a "slightly different and substantially better play," published in 1962 under the title "Summer Brave." This version is now being seen in New York, after being staged at the Kennedy Center in Washington. The major change comes at the end of the play when the "local belle" does not run after the "young stud" but "stays put, as indeed most people do stay put." Canby finds Michael Montel's staging "swift and idiomatic" and the acting "first-rate" (Alexis Smith plays the schoolteacher). While the production "will probably not do a great deal to restore Inge's sometime overinflated reputation as a major playwright, it does show him off as a decent craftsman capable of producing an evening of honest pleasures."

"Me and Bessie" at the Ambassador Theater is "tremendous," Clive Barnes says. Linda Hopkins as Bessie Smith "does not impersonate the empress of the blues—she relates to her." The play was conceived and written by Will Holt and Miss Hopkins herself. The other performers are Lester Williams and Gerri Dean—"but for a show that is not a one-woman show, this is extraordinarily like a one-woman show." With her "smeared angelic voice," Miss Hopkins creates a Bessie Smith that has been lost on her records; all the exciting mood changes come across through her songs. Barnes says: "Bessie was never like this—she was never so slick." But Hopkins is here with "a heart as big as a frying pan" prepared to sing the blues as well if not better than even Bessie herself. Robe Greenwald did the excellent staging and a "considerable effo has been made to give the sha and substance of a genuine th atrical evening."

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Nursery & Sunday School: 10:10 a.m.
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Dean Robert G. Oliver.
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ART

Paris Museums Pay Tribute To Villon and Marquet

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—"I want to bring everything back to the absolute," Jacques Villon once said. And also: "In art intelligence is more important than intuition."

It might be said that Jacques Villon, whose works are to be seen in a retrospective display at the Grand Palais (to Dec. 15), was too intelligent for his own good. He succumbed to the rather Mallarméan temptation to make of his intelligence a shrine, and to name it the shrine of the absolute. Everything is so balanced in his paintings (there is no unbalance in the absolute) that, ideally, they could do without viewers at all. Then, too, intelligence, in Villon's mind, is a formal intelligence, entirely directed towards the canvas and what happens there—the relationships of color and shape taken in isolation and *thus* made absolute.

Basically, Villon is a talent. His early drawings reveal a breathtaking ease—and elegance. The sort of talent that is not really very rare, but of a very high order in that category. Others, with a similar gift, become fashionable portraitists—a fate which is held up to young aspiring artists as a horrible example of what comes from having too much facility.

Certainly Villon would not have taken that easy road to hell, but, under the influence of cubism, he took an exceedingly ascetic path, and I am not persuaded that he will be rewarded for that in heaven.

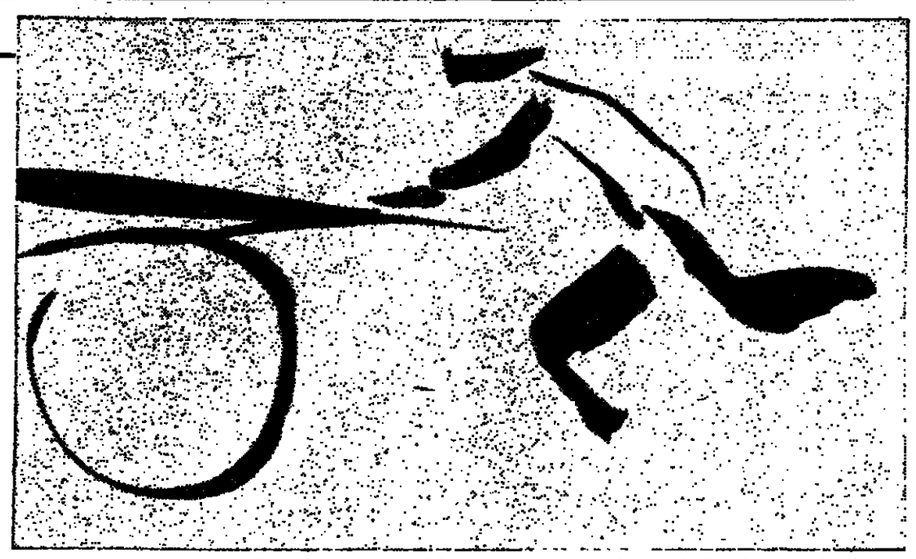
Certainly, as it has been noted, he followed a singular path, originally under the impetus of cubism, but ultimately beyond it. His own severely structured compositions suggest much more a self-denial than a fulfillment. His ease and talent of the beginning is subjected to a rigid discipline, deprived of the freshness it might have yielded, and one sees it slowly going into an eclipse behind the theoretical strictures of an art that does, no doubt, command respect through its rather ascetic hedonism, but remains in many ways unconvincing.

The exhibition includes over 150 paintings and engravings along with the rather admirable bust of Baudelaire by Raymond Duchamp-Villon, the painter's brother.

Marquet

Like Villon, Alfred Marquet was born in 1875—the pretext for both the Villon show and a Marquet exhibition at the Orangerie (to Jan. 5).

Marquet is less single-minded in the pursuit of intelligence, but the quality is constantly there, democratically co-existing with other qualities. He illustrates a quite different facet of French art.



"La Charrette à Bras" by Alfred Marquet now on view at the Orangerie.

One is immediately taken by the atmosphere in Marquet's work—usually one of transparent serenity which seems to be the emotion elicited in the artist by the presence of light, water and movement. The lyrical implications of his paintings are quite different from the curious nostalgia encountered, for instance, at the core of Bonnard's work. If Bonnard's exclamation can be expressed as "How good it was!" then Marquet's would have to be "How good it is!" And so one delights in his company, a secret, unspectacular company that unaccountably sets all things right.

The magic of Marquet resides in his treatment of light, in the values he finds to convey it, that seem so natural, so unremarkable because one's attention is always drawn to the result, not to the means by which it is achieved.

He is also a fine and witty artist, with a pencil or a brush dipped in ink, and it is with a delicious sense of economy that he catches the passing nun with her felt slippers and her umbrella tucked under her arm, or makes a splendid calligraphy of a man pushing a cart. The charm arises out of an empathy that is never inhibited by the sharpness of his observation.

Six years Picasso's senior, Marquet lived through the tumultuous theoretical reappraisal of art which has caused a proliferation of movements since the beginning of this century. He did participate in the fauvist movement, Matisse was a close friend, but he never aligned his work on any theory. As a result he continued painting landscapes (especially port scenes and views of the sea) and portraits, when other artists were caught up in cubism, dada, surrealism, tachism, etc. And yet there is never the feeling that he is a survivor of another age, that he was meant for another century. Not at all. He is a man who went about his business, putting all of himself into doing the thing he loved and could do best.

It is almost too simple a story for our times.

Around the London Galleries

Takao Matsumoto, Alwin Gallery, 9/10 Grafton St., London, W1, to Nov. 7.

In his 20th one-man show, "Search for Lost Space," Takao Matsumoto continues his visual and technical exploration. These new works explore, by the manipulation of a few basic images—tree, sun/moon, building, person—the problem of Man in Space.

* * *

Anthony Eyton, William Darby, 38 New Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 8.

Eyton is a figurative painter much travelled in Italy. Many of these latest paintings are of Italy, honest representations deeply infused with the artist's love of the country.

* * *

Portraits Today, Qantas Gallery, Corner Piccadilly/Old Bond St., London, W1, to Nov. 8.

This 11th annual exhibition of the Contemporary Portrait Society shows 66 drawings and paintings and 17 sculptures. Notable are self-portraits by Jean Cooke, Frederick Deane and Cyril Mann, "Gideon" by Paul Wyeth, "Tamara" by Edward Wolfe, "Maurice Shephard" by Carel Weight, "Boo" by Madeleine Rampling, and "Summer Bride" by Zsuzsi Roboz.

* * *

Fleur Cowles, Partridge Galleries, 144/146 New Bond St., London, W1.

Fleur Cowles recently described her work as "happy fantasy," an excellent summary of paintings which feature a vast butterfly guarding a castle in Spain; blackbirds singing in the dead of night; a leopard in a bed of roses; birds and anemones journeying together; a green leopard guarding a giant chrysanthemum. A technical *tour de force:* 90 original silkscreens each containing a permutation of colors and backgrounds which causes no two to be alike.

* * *

Barbara Hepworth, 1903-1975, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London, W1, to Nov. 15.

In an admirable memorial exhibition, this gallery has collected more than 60 sculptures by the late Dame Barbara Hepworth from 1935 to 1970. When she was made doctor of letters by Oxford in 1968, her work was characterized succinctly: "It must be enough to say that she has given her art sincerity, and a subtle simplicity, and, amid many works with Greek names, a more than Greek serenity."

* * *

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska, 1891-1915, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 15.

The 60th anniversary of the death in battle of Henri Gaudier-Brzeska is being marked by an impressive exhibition of 60 drawings. Not only have they been most carefully and lovingly selected and presented, but the catalogue is a finely illustrated and fully documented small book about Gaudier's life and work.

* * *

Robin Philipson, Roland, Browse & Delbanco, 19 Cork St., London, W1, to Nov. 15.

Robbin Philipson is head of the school of painting, and president of the Royal Scottish Academy. The academic ambiance has not turned him into a dull, orthodox artist. Working in splendid colors (his themes are Byzantine interiors, high summer in tropical light, and Mexican churches), he is equally able to portray in small and large paintings alike a sense of passion controlled with difficulty.

MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

THE MARKET:

Iranian Art Has Ups and Downs at Paris Sale

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 31 (IHT).—Specialized dealers from all over Europe were looking forward to the sale this week of Iranian art at the Hôtel George V in Paris. They wanted to see how the economic crisis would affect buyers from Iran—for without the Iranians there would be no market for this type of art.

They can rest assured. The Iranians are still buying. However, prices are erratic. Bidding at the three-day sale, which ended yesterday, was almost exclusively Iranian with a majority of the objects being acquired by Tehran dealers—Reza Atighetchi, Bahari, Afshar (now based in Paris) and others.

The first part of the sale was devoted to varnished papier maché pieces of the Qadjar period (1794-1925), followed by other Qadjar objects—jewelry and enameled pieces. The prices were generally lower than at a sale held in June by the same auctioneer, Claude Boisgirard, with pen boxes going for from 1,500 to 6,000 francs. However, the boxes sold this week were generally inferior to those offered in June.

Tehran's keenest private collector of Qadjar works, Samad Khorshid, acquired several boxes, including one of the better pieces (expensive at 9,150 francs). Prince Mosaffar Firuz, a long-time Paris resident and a descendant of Mohammed Shah, bought a large pen box, showing his ancestor holding court, for 5,800 francs.

High Price

Prices began jumping wildly when Gholi Nasseri, reportedly acting on behalf of Empress Farah, got into the bidding. He paid 58,870 francs for a pen box executed 70 years ago in a style continuing the earlier 19th-century tradition. This is probably a world record in this category. The high price stemmed largely from the systematic competition of dealers—this often happens when a royal agent is bidding.

Very expensive too was another pen box bought by Mr. Nasseri for 33,570 francs. It is decorated with formal floral patterns in blue and gold in a style one normally associates with the second half of the 18th century—or later. The inner face of the lid, however, has a scene dated 1654 but was probably done in fairly recent times. This is the sort of discrepancy that would put off most Western collectors.

The pen boxes were followed by a group of flat rectangular mirror cases, some of which had charm. Mr. Nasseri bought one for 5,500 francs. Was he prompted by a mistake in the catalogue? The photograph and lot number did not correspond. The mirror—signed and dated—shown in the photograph sold a few minutes later for only 4,640 francs. The error was brought to the attention of those at the sale—but foreigners do not always immediately grasp the purport of French salesroom jargon.

Some of the jewelry and other objects in polychrome enamels were extremely good pieces in their own gaudy style. These sorts of things are hardly ever seen at auction. Quite remarkable, technically speaking, was part of a narghile, shaped like a bowl on a stem. Like most Qadjar works, it bore the mark of Western influence. The neo-classical shape of the urn probably derives from French porcelain of the early 19th century and the garish polychrome enamel design laid on the solid gold reflected a much earlier strain of European influence, one that reached Iran via the art of Mogul India as early as the middle of the 17th century. No period was given by the expert for this piece; it was probably made under Fathali Shah (1799-1834) but had a stem that dealers said was restored or replaced in recent times. David Sulzberger of London acquired it for the high price of 72,070 francs.

A Carriage

The other important item was a miniature enameled gold phaeton studded with small semi-precious stones. The carriage "was reportedly presented to Abbas Mirza by Catherine of Russia," according to the absurd entry in the catalogue. The Prince Regent Abbas Mirza was only a few years old when Catherine the Great of Russia died. That did not prevent the piece from rising to 37,970 francs, a big price for a work that very few Western buyers would consider.

Throughout the sale there were numerous mistakes—dates and signatures misread, obvious errors of attribution. The Iranians disregarded them. However, the mistakes may have affected the prices of the works of art that had never been discussed in scholarly literature, particularly manuscripts.

A very good Koran done in 1802 (not by Mohammed Sadegh Esfahani as the expert wrote but by Mohammad Ali Ebn-e Mohammad Sadeq al-Esfahani) was worth more than the 4,060 francs paid by Bahari of Tehran. Very definitely underpriced was the following lot, a manuscript of a religious work, copied not by Ismail Zadi—such a name is impossible in Persian or Arabic—but by Mohammad Shah, a pupil of Ismail al-Zuhdi, and not in the year 1026 (AD 1617), which its style rules out altogether, but in the year 1228 (AD 1813-1814). With its marvelous varnished binding, exquisitely painted in gold on subdued blue, it was inexpensive at 2,080 francs.

A group of star pieces, so well known to collectors and specialists as not to require the ministrations of an expert, saved the sale. For example, there was no need to introduce the four miniatures from one of the most famous manuscripts of the Persianized school working for the Moghul emperors in 16th and 17th-century India. The manuscript was broken up by Western dealers in the early 20th century and its scattered miniatures are now to be seen at the Victoria and Albert Museum and the British Museum in London, the Metropolitan Museum in New York and other institutions.

Miniatures

The first two miniatures sold for 46,700 francs each. One went to an Indian dealer established in Europe and the other to an unidentified buyer. The third, and to my mind the finest, went to a dealer for 39,000 francs and was then pre-empted by the Musée Guimet, Paris, which owns a small group of outstanding Moghul miniatures.

The fourth, also sold for 39,000 francs, is of major importance to the history of Moghul painting. It carries a double attribution that is faded—but not erased as the catalogue states. Eventually this will provide a clue in identifying the authors.

These prices were disappointing to those dealers and collectors who had been speculating on a steep rise in price for Moghul miniatures. Obviously, the crisis has had an effect.

In contrast, one of the finest Persian book bindings to appear on the market in years rose to a staggering 64,370 francs. Formerly part of the Peytel collection, it was exhibited in Munich in 1910 as a work of the first half of the 16th century. It might well be a little earlier. The buyer was Edmund de Unger of London.

Irregular Prices

Throughout the sale, prices were irregular. Pages from a late 16th-century manuscript did not sell too well. Two of the finest went for 4,400 francs each, about half of what I think they would have made a couple of years ago. Pages from another manuscript done in Shiraz about the same time were also rather inexpensive.

The best one in my view—it showed the episode of Esfandiyar's slaying of the dragon—fetched only 9,730 francs. A small 16th-century manuscript of Djami's poems was cheap at 7,510 francs in contrast to another manuscript of Djami's copied by Pir Hosayn of Shiraz in 1540, knocked down at 42,370 francs to Bahari of Tehran. This was about the right price in view of the importance of the signature. (The cataloguer got the facts muddled, shortening the signature so that on reading the entry one would not immediately recognize the well-known calligrapher's name.)

After that came a marvelous album of Islamic prayers, copied by the famous Abd ul-Rahim, Emperor Djahangir's calligrapher, with illuminations in the best Moghul style. The album has retained its exquisite period binding of varnished papier mâché. The price, paid by Reza Atighechi of Tehran—27,770 francs—was thought to be high by Europeans who have little appreciation of calligraphy. In contrast, some Eastern connoisseurs thought the price low.

All told this was an inconclusive sale with extraordinary ups and downs, partly due to the crisis and partly due, perhaps, to the unprofessional handling of the sale.

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PICASSO - LEGER - KANDINSKY
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INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 1-2, 1975

United Press International.

CHRYSLER CHIEFS—President Eugene Cafiero, left, and chairman John Riccardo, who are weighing the future of Chrysler's British subsidiary. Mr. Riccardo is to visit Britain soon for talks with the government.

Former Aide Cites Confusion

U.S. Said to Hold Up Raw Material Decision

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—The investments—both private and public—required for expanding the world's raw material supplies are being held up by confusion and uncertainties about the policies of the U.S. and other governments for dealing with commodity problems, Harald Malmgren, a former high-ranking U.S. government official, charged yesterday.

Mr. Malmgren, an adviser to the Senate Finance Committee on international economic issues, said U.S. government officials continue to be embroiled in "naive" arguments about the role of the free market in meeting the world's raw material requirements.

He said U.S. officials also continue to cling to a 30-year-old U.S. government position that Washington should discuss international commodity problems only on a "case-by-case" basis.

At the State Department, Mr. Malmgren said, a plan is taking shape for a proposed multi-billion-dollar copper stockpiling program, but the former deputy U.S. international trade negotiator said that it is impossible to say whether this plan will ever get out of the discussion stage.

U.S. Error Seen

The United States, Mr. Malmgren said, also could be making a mistake in continuing to assume that Canada and Australia, two of the world's major suppliers of raw materials, will be aligned with the United States and other industrial nations on international commodity issues.

"In a showdown internationally on negotiating concepts concerning the treatment of processed products in world trade or in determining a 'just price' for raw materials," Mr. Malmgren said, "it would be wise in the future to suppose that Canada and Australia would be mor or less aligned with the developing nations."

Increasingly, he said, both countries are charting "independent" positions on international commodity issues.

Mr. Malmgren said it is also possible that Canada and Australia will join an international copper cartel, made up of Peru, Chile, Zambia and Zaire, which accounts for two-thirds of the world's copper exports. The copper group, he said, so far has not been able to "significantly affect" world copper prices, partly because Canada and Australia are not in the group.

Mr. Malmgren's view were spelled out in a report by the International Economic Studies Institute, a private non-profit U.S. research organization.

In his study, Mr. Malmgren said "the crucial question today is how to generate adequate investment in the expansion of supplies, at a time when the new climate for private investment is increasingly hostile."

Confusion About Policy

Because of confusion over government policies, Mr. Malmgren said, U.S. companies and multinational corporations with a big stake in the development of raw materials are finding it difficult to chart investment decisions.

"The climate for private investments in resources is uncertain," he said. "They don't know what the U.S. government will do."

Similarly, he said, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has referred to consultation with Congress on international economic policies, but, he said, in fact, there has been very little of this.

Mr. Malmgren criticized the Agriculture Department as well as the Treasury Department for resisting U.S. discussions with other governments on international commodity agreements.

"The grain market," he said, is often described as a "free market situation" by Agriculture Department officials. But he said this ignores the fact tha.. a small number of big grain dealers act as intermediaries between many U.S. producer-farmers and many consumers, while in Western Europe, Japan, Canada, Australia and other countries "governments are heavily involved" in trade in grains and other agricultural products.

In seeking international commodity stabilization schemes acceptable to both industrial nations and developing countries that are primary commodity exporters, Mr. Malmgren said, the United States should try to bring the Soviet Union and other Communist countries into such arrangements.

"The Soviet Union, China and the Eastern European nations can not effectively be left out of the global equation," he said, adding that a commodity program without Russian participation, for example, "is open to distortion."

Associated Press.

Gov. Carey, center, with fiscal advisers Felix Rohatyn, left, and William Ellinghaus.

Ford's New York Policy Called a 'Folly'

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP).—President Ford's refusal to sanction federal action to prevent the financial default of New York City was denounced as "an act of monumental folly" by the London Times in an editorial today.

Britain's most influential newspaper titled its remarks "Whom the Gods Wish to Destroy." It declared: "Friends of America can only hope that the President will change his mind at the eleventh hour."

The independent newspaper said, "It is no exaggeration to say that for the financial system of the United States, for the reputation of that country, and for the rest of the non-Communist industrial world, a default could be a disaster. That any president of the United States should contemplate taking the risks involved indicates that Mr. Ford has not grown in stature with office."

The Times said the U.S. administration "would be failing to understand the nature of a modern financial system, and the importance of secondary and psychological factors, if it thinks that the damage of the default could be wholly or reliably contained by back-door financial support to a group of banks...

"The city's default will make the position of all other American cities so much harder. The cost of financing their expenditure by borrowing will rise even higher than it has already . . . the effects on the financial systems of the world and on the recovery of the American economy could be of the most serious kind."

The Times editorial attributed President Ford's attitude to his "political philosophy" and to his campaign to secure the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1976.

The newspaper said it was clear from the President's speech to the National Press Club in Washington Wednesday "that he is calling for support from the wells of populist political sentiment in the United States, sentiment which is instinctively hostile to the big city, the urban political machine, hostile both to the immigrant and the pillars of finance.

"With his personal and political roots in a community like Grand Rapids, Mich., the President perhaps is not able to comprehend the impact which the default of New York will have," the editorial said.

The Times said it is surprising that the President's financial and economic advisers "should not have tried more effectively to deter him from his chosen course."

Mass Rallies Urged

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP).—Castigating President Ford for giving New York City a "kick in the groin," Gov. Hugh Carey has called on New Yorkers to "take to the streets" in mass rallies to get emergency federal legislation to avoid financial default by the city.

"New York is going to have to act," the angry Democratic governor said yesterday. "If we don't show this city is alive and kicking, the vultures will begin to gather . . . and start to pick off the jobs, the businesses, and the concerns who say, 'New York is a bankrupt city, lets look elsewhere . . .'

"We're going to take a day and we're going to turn out New York City. Whether its Times Square or Central Park... we're going to sound off on behalf of this city. It's going to be operation comeback and operation New York is alive and kicking."

The governor's rallying cry came a day after the President vowed that he would veto any legislation for a federal bail-out of the city. Instead, Mr. Ford proposed to put the city under control of a federal bankruptcy court if it defaulted.

Mr. Ford added yesterday in San Francisco that New York's dilemma should serve as a warning to all municipalities.

Gov. Carey charged that the cost of Mr. Ford's alternative plan would be "tremendous"—$500 million for the first six months and about $1.2 billion shortly thereafter.

Dow Average Drops 3.38 in Low Volume

Stocks on Decline Despite Loan Rate Cut

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (IHT).—Prices fell moderately on the New York Stock Exchange today with the market still fretting about potential ill economic effects of the expected New York City financial collapse.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 3.38 points to 836.04, and declining issues moderately outran gainers, 716 to 625.

Volume totaled 12.91 million shares compared with 15.08 million yesterday.

In its slide, the market failed to respond to the second major prime-rate cut in a week. First National City Bank and others cut the prime rate by 1/4 point to 7 1/2 per cent today.

United Technologies fell 5/8 to 52 3/8 after a delayed opening. It is seeking Otis Elevator shares.

Otis, which said it is holding merger negotiations with Dana Corp., did not trade. It last changed hands at 38 1/4. Dana also failed to open for trading.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in quiet trading. The Amex index eased 0.01 to 82.79.

Bond prices closed with slight losses in very quiet trading today, as profit-taking accounted for most of the activity.

Federal funds closed lower in the 5.625-per-cent range, after a firm opening, following Federal Reserve action to pump liquidity into the banking system, while Treasury-bill yields moved higher.

Dealers said the Fed moved to aggressively add reserves through two rounds of repurchase agreements, pushing the funds rate down from its higher opening levels.

Treasury-bill yields moved higher, however, as some profit-taking set in after the recent strength.

Elsewhere in the money market, posted-paper rates were all unchanged.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures closed generally lower on the Board of Trade with wheat futures, under strongest selling pressure, losing 9 cents a bushel.

U.S. Steel Concerns Alleged To Distort Data on Imports

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—Representatives of steel manufacturers in Japan and Western European countries told the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) yesterday that U.S. specialty steel producers have supplied a "distorted" picture of import competition in seeking government import restrictions.

The ITC is considering a petition from U.S. specialty steelmakers and the United Steel Workers Union for mandatory import quotas on steel products from about 25 countries.

After hearing several representatives of domestic producers charge that Japan and other countries are shipping specialty steel products to the U.S. market at discount prices below cost of production, Paul Mickey, representing British Steel Corp. and the British Independent Steel Producers' Association, told the ITC that the U.S. companies had offered no evidence to back up their charges of "predatory" pricing practices by competitors abroad.

At yesterday's hearing, I. W. Abel, president of the United Steel Workers Union, supported the appeal of U.S. steelmakers for mandatory import quotas on stainless, tool and other types of specialty steel products and said that jobless U.S. steel workers are in dire need of U.S. government trade adjustment assistance.

Some of the witnesses for foreign steelmakers were U.S. lawyers and economists who, because of their familiarity with the steel industry or U.S. law, were retained to present arguments to the U.S. tariff panel.

Joel Dirham, a professor of economics at the University of Rhode Island, speaking for the European Economic Community, challenged the U.S. industry's claims that domestic producers are being injured by imports.

He said a considerable quantity of stainless and tool steels were ordered abroad by U.S. purchasers during an earlier "boom" in the domestic industry, when U.S. plants "couldn't take care of the demand with normal lead times" for deliveries.

U.S. imports of specialty steel products from France, West Germany and Britain, he said, peaked" in November, 1974, and have been dropping since then.

Bernard Norwood, a U.S. economic consultant representing importers of Japanese specialty steel products, said U.S. producers presented "distorted" economic data to the ITC.

He said the U.S. companies focused attention on imports in the January-March months of 1975, when domestic production was off while imports, although declining, "remained relatively strong."

Mr. Norwood said that in the April-June months of 1975 U.S. imports dropped sharply and have been "at low levels into the third quarter." By August, he argued, there were important indications of an upturn in the U.S. business situation, resulting in a pick-up in business for the domestic specialty steel manufacturers.

Imports from Japan, the major foreign supplier of stainless steel to the U.S. market, peaked last December and declined substantially by August, he said.

Loan Guarantee to Lockheed Credited With Saving Firm

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The 1971 loan-guarantee to save Lockheed, to which President Ford referred Wednesday in saying, "I'm not sure we didn't make a mistake," is generally credited with saving the West Coast aerospace giant from bankruptcy.

In addition, the records show that the congressional action has not so far cost the Treasury one cent. Rather, the government has earned about $15 million on the project in the form of fees for administering the guarantee.

A Lockheed spokesman said yesterday that Lockheed's borrowings under the guarantee of up to $250 million in bank loans had gone as high as $245 million. But since that high point was reached some months ago, $50 million has been repaid.

Four years after the vote, the company is considered in much improved health, with 1975 earnings expected to exceed $50 million.

The President cast his doubts on the wisdom of the Lockheed loan following his speech in which he said he was "prepared to veto" any bill that would perform a rescue for New York City. Specifically, he was asked, "What's the difference between the federal government's bailing out Lockheed and bailing out New York City?"

The President answered that he could draw a distinction. In Lockheed's case, he said, the government contributed a very substantial portion of the revenue coming to the company, through defense contracts. It could thereby maintain control "without other public officials being involved," he said.

Still, Mr. Ford thought the Lockheed action might have been a mistake. And no further elucidation has been obtained as to why he feels this way.

United Continues Its Bid for Otis

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—A spokesman for United Technologies Corp. said today the company "intends to go forward" with its new cash tender offer of $42 a share for Otis Elevator Co. common stock.

The company said its plan has not been changed by today's announcement that Otis and Dana Corp. are engaged in "serious negotiations looking toward a merger or other combination of those two companies," a spokesman said.

United Technologies' new offer will be for any and all shares of Otis tendered to it.

NYSE Tables Are Delayed

The IHT regrets that due to transmission difficulties it is unable to publish the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition.

Market Closed

The Tokyo Stock Exchange will be closed Monday, Nov. 3 for a national holiday.

Court Rejects Copperweld Bid On Imetal Offer

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—Copperweld Corp. said today the Philadelphia appeals court denied the company's appeal of a district court judge's decision refusing to enjoin Imetal, of France, from continuing its tender offer for all of Copperweld's outstanding securities.

Yesterday Imetal extended its offer to 5 p.m. next Friday but the offer has been suspended pending the outcome of litigation.

There is still a suit against the tender offer in state court in Ohio.

Sign of Economic Recovery Seen

U.S. Firms' Profits Start to Show Upturn

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—U.S. corporate profits in the third quarter paled by comparison with the third quarter of 1974—but then every quarter in history pales by comparison with that record three months.

This year's showing, however, is far better than most analysts expected, and economists are beginning to talk about the budding resurgence in corporate profits as another sign that an economic recovery is under way.

A Wall Street Journal survey of 628 companies shows their combined third-quarter earnings were 15.1 per cent below last year's record levels. This year-to-year performance was a considerable improvement from the 19-per-cent drop shown in the second quarter survey and the 21-per-cent decline in the first quarter, which was the steepest slide in 17 years.

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, the third quarter results look much better because they are not measured against the lofty earnings levels of mid-1974. The third-quarter survey actually shows a 4.7-per-cent rise from the second quarter survey, and it is this quarter-to-quarter gain that is leading analysts to suggest a turnaround in profits is under way.

Moreover, by one standard, earnings in this year's third quarter probably set a record. While final Commerce Department figures for the quarter will not be available for another month, operating profits, or pretax profits less inventory profits, almost certainly exceeded the $107.7 billion of last year's first quarter.

The explanation, of course, is that inventory profits this year have fallen from the steep 1974 levels because of slowing inflation. Although inventory profits are still profits, they continue rising only as long as inflation accelerates.

But by any standard, final figures for the latest quarter will show a recovery from the second quarter. A major factor in improved profits, analysts say, is a rise in productivity, or output per man-hour. After falling steadily through 1973 and 1974, productivity turned upward in the second quarter of 1975 and pulled ahead strongly in the third quarter.

Such a rise is normal during the early months of economic recovery because companies are slow to add workers and reopen plants, until they are fairly sure of continued gains in demand.

"Cyclical gains in productivity and other factors have brightened the outlook for corporate profits," says James Pate, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs. "Profits in the last half of 1975 are likely to be 15 to 20 per cent higher than in the first half. This would place fourth-quarter profits at approximately the level of the fourth quarter of 1974."

Moreover, Mr. Pate says next year's profits "may rebound substantially" from the depressed level of 1975 and be "moderately" above 1974's record.

Forecasters Optimistic

Private forecasters have grown steadily more optimistic about corporate profits in recent weeks. Lionel D. Edie & Co., for one, is now projecting a 17-per-cent decline for this year and a 16-per-cent increase for 1976. Edie ascribes the better prospects to an improved inflation outlook and an easing of interest rates.

Improved earnings are not universal, by any means. "Depending on where they stand in the recovery process" a Treasury Department economist says, "some industries are doing quite well and others aren't."

Among those that "aren't" are the metals industries in general. On a year-to-year basis, three major aluminum companies showed a combined 76-per-cent decline in third-quarter earnings, and 14 copper and other nonferrous metals companies a 57-per-cent decline.

Steel industry leaders U.S. Steel Corp. and Bethlehem Steel Corp. this week reported declines of 38 and 66 per cent, respectively, and the industry in general was off more than 60 per cent. Armco Steel Corp., with a 56-per-cent drop, said it will not pay a year-end dividend because of the cloudy profit outlook.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

	1975	1974
Aluminum		
Third Quarter		
Revenue	145.41	130.29
Profits	11.44	9.93
Per Share	0.50	0.44
Nine Months		
Revenue	415.99	376.55
Profits	31.24	30.67
Per Share	1.37	1.35
American Electric Power		
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,314.8	923.8
Profits	153.8	111.4
Per Share	1.93	1.59
Year		
Revenue	1,605.4	1,183.4
Profits	185.2	156.6
Per Share	2.38	2.27
McDonnell Douglas		
Third Quarter		
Revenue	698.1	567.9
Profits	16.54	10.09
Per Share	0.44	0.27
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,512.6	3,358.5
Profits	60.68	85.23
Per Share	1.61	2.20
Niagara Mohawk		
Nine Months		
Revenue	718.51	610.68
Profits	87.68	75.23
Per Share	1.60	1.54
Year		
Revenue	938.64	783.58
Profits	108.37	85.38
Per Share	2.00	1.74
Southern Pacific		
Third Quarter		
Revenue	484.1	446.7
Profits	35.60	35.65
Per Share	1.34	1.34
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,207.0	1,280.1
Profits	38.27	85.07
Per Share	1.44	3.20
Sun Oil		
Third Quarter		
Revenue	1,119.5	978.7
Profits	73.8	105.7
Per Share	1.57	2.34
Share Dil	1.29	1.85
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,164.6	2,802.3
Profits	160.4	323.8
Per Share	3.23	7.23
Share Dil	2.80	5.68
Uniroyal		
Third Quarter		
Revenue	529.51	566.96
Profits	7.14	7.10
Per Share	0.22	0.22
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,634.57	1,726.68
Profits	21.81	37.27
Per Share	0.68	1.27
White Consolidated Industries		
Third Quarter		
Revenue	308.3	244.0
Profits	11.37	8.99
Per Share	0.88	0.72
Nine Months		
Revenue	932.1	723.3
Profits	33.40	27.74
Per Share	2.63	2.22

Big Trade Deficit For France Seen By Industry Unit

PARIS, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—France is headed for a large trade deficit in 1976 as a result of anticipated increased imports and stagnating exports, according to the foreign development committee of the French employers' association.

The committee maintains that it would be "illusory" to expect even a balanced trade result next year, and said government estimates of a 6-per-cent rise in exports were "too optimistic." Official estimates also say that imports will rise 11.5 per cent next year.

The committee said that government predictions of a 4.7-per-cent growth in next year's gross national product are "excessive."

It urged that France no longer rely on capital-goods as the main driving force for its exports in 1976 and 1977 because of the considerable fall in foreign orders since last February, especially from Communist and oil-producing countries.

Mercedes U.S. Prices

DETROIT, Oct. 31 (AP-DJ).—Mercedes-Benz of North America said yesterday it is raising prices of its 1976-model cars in the United States an average $883, or 6.4 per cent.

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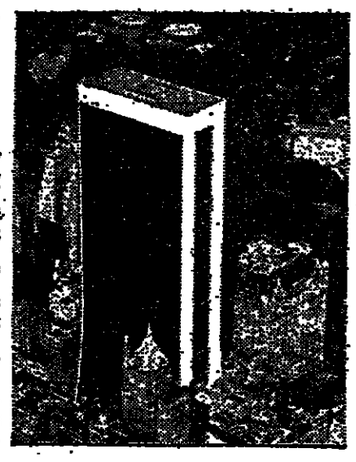

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NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	1.12½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	Unq.	.66
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.26½	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	202.72
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	59-60	119-120
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3⅝-6.5	7.3⅝-7.7
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.22¾	3.61
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	3.8½-4.1	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.155	4.75
Gold N.Y., oz.	143.05	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	751.30	883.70

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 31, 1975

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Mar	14.21	14.62	14.15	14.17	14.21
May	14.16	14.54	14.10	14.10	14.15
Jul	14.11	14.49	14.03	14.07	14.08
Sep	14.06	14.40	14.02	N14.12	N14.10
Oct	14.01	14.22	14.05	14.10	14.04
Mar	13.97	14.05	13.97	14.00	B13.97
Sales: 3,623.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
Mar	155.00	155.00	155.00	B150.00	146.00
Sales: 2.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	61.50	62.70	61.31	62.70	61.30
Mar	57.40	58.90	57.40	58.70	57.30
May	55.15	56.40	55.05	56.20	54.85
Jul	53.95	54.60	53.40	54.40	53.15
Sep	53.20	53.20	52.70	53.20	52.15
Dec	51.50	51.50	51.05	51.50	50.65
Sales: 1,421.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
Nov	55.90	56.40	55.60	56.40	55.20
Dec	56.50	57.00	56.10	56.90	55.70
Jan	57.10	57.60	56.60	57.50	56.30
Mar	58.30	58.70	57.70	58.60	57.40
May	59.20	59.90	58.80	59.60	58.50
Jul	60.10	60.90	59.90	60.70	59.60
Sep	61.20	61.80	61.00	61.70	60.60
Dec	62.60	63.20	62.50	63.20	—
Sales estimated: 3,845.					
POTATO					
Nov.	6.14	6.37	6.10	6.30	6.07
Mar.	7.80	8.12	7.70	8.12	7.65
Apr.	8.70	9.05	8.55	9.05	8.55
May	10.70	11.19	10.57	11.19	10.70
Sales: 5,446.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Dec	420.00	421.80	415.50	419.20	422.50
Jan	423.50	424.00	419.50	422.60	324.80
Mar	431.00	432.00	426.10	429.60	432.90
May	437.80	438.50	433.20	436.60	440.00
Jul	445.00	445.50	441.00	443.50	447.10
Sep	451.20	451.50	448.00	450.30	454.10
Dec	461.50	461.50	457.50	460.50	464.40
Jan	463.70	463.70	461.30	463.70	467.70
Mar	471.90	471.90	466.00	470.60	474.60
Sales estimated: 7,810.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Nov	62.80	63.60	62.80	63.50	62.75
Jan	64.45	65.40	64.20	65.35	64.80
Mar	65.50	66.50	65.20	66.45	B65.30
May	66.20	67.25	66.20	67.25	B66.25
Jul	67.30	66.50	67.30	B68.50	67.20
Sales: 1,009.					

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	— Not available —			
1 M.	6½-6⅝	3⅜-3⅝	1¼-1½	11⅝-11⅞
3 M.	6⅝-7⅛	3⅞-4⅛	2⅛-3⅜	11¾-12
6 M.	7⅛-7½	4⅛-4⅜	3⅝-3⅞	12⅛-12⅜
1 Y.	8⅛-8½	5¼-5½	4¼-4¾	12⅝-12⅞

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-25

Assd DGds	Kimb Clark	Pet Inc pf
Beatfds 4pf	Kraftco Cp	Psind 9.44pf
Borden	Macy Rh	Riegel Text
Brown Grp	McLean Trk	Rollins Inc
Budget Ind	Nofstapw	Smiths Tran
Cone Mills	Orange Rk	Soutn Gas
Dukep Pfaa	Papl 11pf	Zale Corp
GtWnUn pf	Pennwalt	Zale pf A
Harris Cp		

NEW LOWS-31

Bentsld Mtg	JoyMfg wi	Sedco Inc
BT Mtg Inv	Justice Mtg	Stelmut Inv
Cheh NY	Lamsn Ses	Sun Oil
Copper Rge	Ludlow Cp	Tennc wtA
Fibrebrd Cp	Lykes Yngs	Trnwair pf
Fstchl Cp	Marion Lab	Triangl Ind
Gac Corp	Parker Drill	Uniona Inc
Genport Inc	Pittston N	Veeder Ind
Global Mar	Pullman	Walker H A
Horizon Cp	Rohr Ind	Zapata Cp
Hughes Tool		

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Dec	52.30	52.34	51.86	52.10	52.40
Mar	53.65	53.74	53.25	53.45	53.80
May	54.50	54.65	54.11	B54.40	B54.62
Jul	55.00	55.00	54.78	B54.85	B55.05
Oct	54.75	54.75	54.75	B54.85	B55.85
Dec	55.00	55.00	54.83	B54.95	B55.10
Mar				B55.27	B55.36
Sales: 1,550.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Dec	143.30	143.30	142.30	142.80S	143.60
Feb	144.70	144.70	143.90	144.30S	145.20
Apr	145.70	146.50	145.70	146.10S	147.00
Dec	153.70	153.70	153.70	153.30S	154.50
Feb	156.00	156.00	156.00	155.10S	156.30
Sales estimated: 947.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Dec	3.92	3.94	3.85½	3.85½	3.94½
Mar	4.07½	4.09½	4.00	4.01	4.09½
May	4.13	4.14	4.05¾	4.07	4.14
Jul	4.08	4.10½	4.05	4.06	4.11
Sep	4.12	4.15	4.11	4.12½	4.16
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Dec	2.81¼	2.82	2.77½	2.78	2.81½
Mar	2.89½	2.90¾	2.86¼	2.86¼	2.90¼
May	2.94	2.94¾	2.90¼	2.90¼	2.94
Jul	2.95¾	2.96¼	2.91	2.91	2.96
Sep	2.89	2.90	2.84½	2.86½	2.90-
Dec	2.79	2.80	2.77	2.78	2.80
Mar	—	—	—	2.84½	2.86½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Nov	4.92	4.95½	4.87½	4.93	4.97
Jan	5.07	5.07	4.98	5.05	5.09
Mar	5.16	5.16	5.09	5.12	5.18
May	5.25	5.26	5.17½	5.22½	5.27½
Jul	5.32	5.33	4.24½	5.28	5.33
Aug	5.34½	5.34½	5.26	5.29	5.34
Sep	5.34	5.36	5.30	5.36	5.38
Nov	5.38	5.33	5.32	5.33	5.39
Jan	5.46	5.46	5.40	5.42	5.49
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Dec	19.35	19.35	18.85	19.00	19.40
Jan	19.35	19.35	18.95	19.00	19.45
Mar	19.45	19.45	19.10	19.20	19.50
May	19.52	19.55	19.25	19.30	19.65
Jul	19.60	19.60	19.30	19.45	19.75
Aug	19.60	19.60	19.35	19.25	19.65
Sep	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.60
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Dec	133.00	133.50	130.80	131.50	132.80
Jan	134.00	134.00	132.00	132.50	133.80
Mar	136.00	136.00	134.10	135.00	135.50
May	135.20	135.20	133.50	134.00	135.00
Jul	137.50	137.50	136.50	136.50	138.00
Aug	140.00	140.00	138.50	138.50	139.50
Sep	140.50	140.50	138.00	138.50	139.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Nov	415.80	419.00	415.00	419.00	418.00
Dec	421.00	422.00	415.50	420.50	420.00
Feb	426.00	428.50	422.00	427.30	426.80
Apr	433.50	435.50	429.30	434.00	433.50
Jun	440.00	442.00	436.50	441.50	440.50
Aug	447.90	449.00	433.00	448.50	447.50
Oct	454.80	455.50	450.00	456.50	454.50
Dec	459.00	462.00	457.00	462.00	461.50
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
Dec	42.50	43.15	42.37	43.00	42.70
Feb	39.20	40.25	39.20	40.25	A39.50
Apr	38.40	39.17	38.25	39.15	A38.40
Jun	39.90	40.55	39.70	40.50	A39.85
Aug	40.00	40.60	39.90	40.60	A40.02
Oct	—	—	—	N39.85	A39.85

Sales: Dec. 3480; Feb. 3900; April 1898; June 450; Aug. 156; Oct. 0.
Open interest: Dec. 10965; Feb. 10,722; April 4203; June 3254; Aug 1126; Oct 8.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Dec	50.70	51.52	50.70	51.15	A52.20
Feb	48.40	49.40	48.40	48.90	A49.90
Apr	43.65	44.35	43.65	A43.65	A45.15
Jun	44.00	44.60	43.65	44.50	A44.77
Jul	43.85	44.20	43.25	44.00	A44.60
Aug	40.90	41.73	40.75	41.35	A41.90
Oct	37.75	38.35	37.50	A37.70	A38.15

Sales: Dec 2434; Feb 3164; April 976; June 504; July 180; Aug 36; Oct 34.
Open interest: Dec 6612; Feb 6483; April 2298; June 1870; July 1320; Aug 296; Oct 85.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Nov	54.25	55.00	53.85	55.00	54.00
Dec	59.15	59.70	58.85	59.40	58.70
Jan	56.00	56.50	56.00	56.00	56.00
Feb	51.70	52.00	51.70	52.00	A51.70
Mar	51.70	51.70	51.70	51.70	51.75
Apr	48.50	48.90	48.40	48.90	48.40
May	45.00	45.00	45.00	45.90	—

Sales: Nov 172; Dec 328; Jan 35; Feb 6; March 2; April 7; May 2.
Open interest: Oct 2; Nov 672; Dec 1,407; Jan 553; Feb 130; March 113; April 6.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Feb	82.52	82.52	82.52	A82.52	A84.02
Mar	80.85	80.85	80.85	A80.85	A82.35
May	77.27	77.27	77.27	A77.27	A78.77
Jul	74.22	74.22	74.22	A74.22	A75.72
Aug	70.20	70.20	70.20	A70.20	A71.70

Sales: Feb. 14; March 58; May 26; July 6; Aug. 18.
Open interest: Feb. 4,338; March 2,872; May 2,050; July 2,083; Aug. 908.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
100-TROY OUNCE CONTRACTS					
Dec.	143.30	143.30	142.30	143.00	143.70
Mar.	145.80	145.80	144.80	145.30	146.30
Jun	141.20	148.30	147.50	148.00	148.80
Sep.	151.00	151.00	150.40	150.90	151.80
Dec.	151.00	151.00	150.40	150.90	151.80
Mar.	—	—	—	159.50	159.50

Sales: Dec. 1230, March 260, June 100, Sept. 37, Dec. 3, March 0.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Dec	172.30	168	171.50-171.75	168.05-168.25
Mar	170	165.30	168.75-169	165.60-165.75
May	168.50	164	167.50-168	164.35-164.50
Aug	167	162.75	166 -166.25	163 -163.40
Oct	166	164.50	166 -166.25	162.50-162.75
Dec	163	162	165 -165.50	161.50-162
Mar	No trade		164.50-165	160.75-162
Lots: 1,864.				
COCOA				
Dec	694	679.50	688 -689	681.50-682
Mar	650	644	647.50-648	642.50-643
May	629	625	627 -627.50	626.50-627
Jul	615	614	614.50-615	613.50-614.50
Sep		611	611 -672	608 -612
Dec	597	595	597 -598	597 -597.50
Mar		593	595 -596	593 -594
Lots: 1,742.				
COFFEE				
Nov	734	729.50	729.50-730	732.50-733
Jan	738	732	731.50-732.50	735 -736
Mar	737	731	731.50-732	734.50-735
May	737	731	731.50-732	734 -734.50
Jul	741.50	735	735 -735.50	739 -740
Sep	744.50	739	738 -739	741 -742
Nov	743	740	740 -741	741 -743
Lots: 392.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	579 - 580	557 - 557.50
3 months	600.50- 601	588.50- 589
Cathodes: spot	566 - 567	552 - 552.50
3 months	588 - 589	573 - 574
Tin: spot	3,012 -3,017	3,022 -3,025
3 months	3,040 -3,045	3,051 -3,052
Lead: spot	164 - 165	162 - 163
3 months	172 - 172.50	170 - 170.50
Zinc: spot	348 - 349	343.50- 344.50
3 months	358.25- 358.50	354.50- 355
Silver: spot	200.50- 201	202.50- 202.85
3 months	207.10- 207.30	209.20- 209.30

Paris Commodities

COCOA	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	N.C.
Dec	606	603	603 -604	U.C.
Mar	582	582	582.50-584	+0.50
May	572	572	566 -575	U.C.
Jul	—	—	560 - —	+2
Sep	—	—	555 - —	U.C.
Dec	—	—	550 - —	U.C.

Toronto Stocks
Closed Prices, Oct. 31, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2500	Abby Glen	330	330	330	
9700	Abitibi	$8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
1700	Acklands	$14¾	14½	14½	
1400	Agnico E	405	400	405	—5
600	Agra Ind	480	475	475	
2339	Alta Gas A	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
8300	Algo Cent	$15	14¾	15	+ ¼
8050	Atco A	$11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ¼
5550	BP Can	$10¼	10¼	10¼	
800	Banister C	$6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
4782	Bank N S	$43¾	42	43¾	+1¾
200	Baton B	$7	7	7	
7882	Bell Canad	$43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
800	Bath Cop A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
100	Block Bros	315	315	315	—5
1600	Bovis Cor	100	95	95	—5
2006	Brahamee	490	465	490	+30
3000	Brameda	99	96	96	—3
400	Brenda M	400	400	400	
3450	Bridger	236	230	236	—4
560	BC Forest	$15	15	15	
613	BC Phone	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
125	Brunswk	380	380	380	
50	Budd Auto	410	410	410	
100	Burns Fds	$9	9	9	
300	Cad Frv	$9½	9¼	9¼	—¼N
3765	Cal Pow A	$26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
900	Camflo	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
2850	C Nor West	440	430	435	—5
100	Can Perm	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2000	C Tung	271	270	270	—5
1200	CDN Cel	495	495	495	
13269	CI Bk Com	$25	24¾	24¾	+ ½
452	C Ind Gas	$6⅛	6	6	
1347	CDN Tire A	$43¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
1100	C Utilies	$9⅛	9	9	
100	Canbra	250	250	250	
350	Candel Oil	$16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
2475	Cassiar	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
1100	Celanese	420	415	420	— 5
250	Chieftan D	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
3000	Coch Will	52	51	52	—2
1000	C Holiday I	285	280	280	—2
1400	Con Bldg	227	226	226	—1
13900	Con Distrb	265	263	265	+1
2720	Cons Gas	$11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
1450	Craight	455	455	455	+10
400	Crush Intl	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
821	Denison	$50½	49½	49⅝	— ¼
730	Dickson	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2760	Dofasco A	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
6910	Dim Store	$15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
5300	Du Pont	$17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
250	Dylex L A	$6	6	6	— ⅛
2471	East Mal	222	216	216	—6
825	Electro A	410	395	410	+10
100	Emco	$7	7	7	+ ⅛
1450	Falcon C	$55⅛	54⅞	54⅞	
1122	Falcon	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅞
100	Fed Ind A	$5	5	5	— ⅛
700	Fruehauf	$6	6	6	— ¼
7500	Gnt Masct	62	60	60	—3
210	Gibraltar	490	490	490	
1330	Granduc	114	108	114	+6
500	Gt Oil Sds	$5	5	5	
20	Gt Paper	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
810	Greyhnd	$17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
1095	Guar Trst	$5¼	5	5	
300	Hambro C	145	142	142	—13
1130	Hawker S	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
200	Hayes D A	$6	6	6	
8475	H Bay Co	$14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
50	Huron Eri	$23½	23½	23½	— ¼
3935	Iac	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
50	Inglis	$12	12	12	— ⅛
300	Inland Gas	$8¾	8¾	8¾	
334	Intl Mogul	315	315	315	+10
6736	Intpr Pipe	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
3516	Inv Grp A	$5⅝	5½	5½	
2346	Janock	495	480	480	—45
6100	Kaiser Re	$10⅛	10	10	
900	Kaps Tran	164	164	164	
2575	Kerr A A	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
1300	Kofler A	350	350	350	+10
3030	Labatt A	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
125	Lont Cem	325	325	325	—5
220	LI Lac	145	145	145	
568	Lob Co A	480	480	480	
100	Lob Co B	485	485	485	
100	Loeb M	265	265	265	
1000	McLan H A	$7⅛	7¼	7¼	
1440	Mb Ltd	$17⅜	17¾	17¾	
400	Madsen	45	45	45	—5
1400	M LF Mills	$24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
658	Matgmi A	$13⅝	13⅛	10⅜	
10559	Moore	$46⅛	45½	46	— ⅜
650	Murphy	385	375	375	— 40
365	Nat Trust	$15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
3411	Noranda A	$30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ½
3187	Nor CTL G	$9⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5516	Nor Elect	$24¼	23⅝	24¼	+ ¾
1200	Osf Ind	305	290	305	+ 20
7700	Orchan A	230	227	227	— 3
880	Oshawa A	435	430	430	— 5
700	Pamour A	390	385	385	— 5
10900	Pancan P	$16⅛	15½	15½	— ½
212	Patino N Y	$10	10	10	
3200	Petrofina	$18½	18½	18½	— ½
440	Pine Point	$31	31	31	— ¼
400	Pitts C	$5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
6100	Placer	$19¾	19	19¾	+ ¼
1300	Que Sturg	143	135	130	
1300	Que Sturg	148	135	140	
500	Rayrock	68	68	68	+ 3
650	Reed Osir A	490	490	490	
219	Reichhold	$16½	16½	16½	— ¼
750	Revnu PRP	66	63	66	— 4
200	Scotts	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
3580	Shell Can	$14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
3363	Sherritt A	$5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
800	Sibens	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
56895	Simpsons	$ ¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
1902	Simpsons	$ 9⅛	9	9⅛	
300	Slater St	$ 8	8	8	
950	Slat W Can	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
1605	Southm A	$22½	22	22¼	— ½
6650	St Brodcst	$ 6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
5310	Stelco A	$25½	26⅛	25⅞	+ ⅛
1275	Steep R	124	120	124	+ 4
2900	Sundale O	$ 5	490	495	— 17
6960	Teck Cor A	360	355	355	
265		290	290	290	
100	Teledyne	$5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1310	Tex Can	$26	25¾	26	+ 1
550	Thom N A	$ 11¾	11⅝	11¾	
22925	Tor DM Bk	$37⅝	39⅝	39½	+ ½
1075	Traders A	$ 13	13	13	
850	Trans Mt	$ 9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
1697	Trcan pl	$9⅞	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
1629	Ugas A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
1300	U Keno	$ 10½	10	10	— ½
5651	U Siscoe	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ¼
1000	Upp Can	99	99	99	+2
1300	Voyager P	$8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
500	Wstburne	$ 8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
2500	West Mine	288	285	288	+1
400	Westnhse	$19	19	19	+ ⅛
450	Weston	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
1000	Willroy	84	84	84	+3
800	Woodwd A	$ 17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
800	Yk Bear	210	210	210	+4
500	Yukon C	85	85	85	

Total sales: 1,166,927 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2919	Algoma	$25	24⅞	25	+⅛
400	Asbestos	$19¾	19¾	19¾	
7675	Bank Mont	$16½	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
5725	Basic Res	$9¼	8⅞	9	
3389	Can Cement	$8½	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
400	Cdn Indust	$19¼	19¼	19¼	
200	Con Bath	$26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
175	Imasco	$27⅞	27¾	27¾	
2000	Molson A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
1612	Power CP	$7⅞	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
1075	Price Co	$14¼	14	14	— ¼
100	Rolland A	$ 6½	6½	6½	
6037	Royal Bank	$30⅝	30	30⅝	+1½
5970	Roy Trusta	$19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
1400	Steinberg A	$18	18		
700	Trizec	$14	13¾	14	— ½
150	Zellers	380	380	380	—10

Total Sales: 403,314 shares.

Market Summary
Oct. 31, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Marion Lab.	127,300	13⅝	— ⅛
Tenneco	122,400	24⅝	....
Citicorp	112,800	26⅞	— ⅛
Ethyl Corp.	103,300	27⅛	— ⅛
Pittston N	100,800	29⅛	— ⅜
McDermot	95,300	38	+ 1
Safeway Str.	91,200	44¼	— ¾
Southern Co.	89,300	13⅞	....
Charter Co.	86,400	5	+ ⅛
Gen. Motors	83,000	55⅝	+ ⅛
Polaroid	82,600	36⅝	— ¼
Morgan JP	77,600	47½	+ ½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	74,500	49⅝	....
Gulf Resrc.	74,300	14⅛	— ½
Delta Airl.	71,700	31	— ⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	12.91	15.08
Advances	626	616
Declines	714	726
Unchanged	470	450
Total Issues	1,810	1,790
New 1975 Highs	2	23
New 1975 Lows	31	25

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ. Ho.	124,500	3⅜	— ¼
Syntex Corp.	23,800	32⅜	— ⅜
N. Kinny Cp	23,000	2¼	
Beverly Ent.	17,500	1¾	+ ⅛
Loewstn wt	16,800	4⅝	— ¼
Gt. L. Chem.	16,400	23	+ 1¼
Starrett Ho	15,800	15¾	— ¼
Tesoropt wt	15,700	¼	— ⅛
Corr. Black N	14,000	19	— ⅜
Instrup Sys	13,100	¾	

Approx. total stock sales 1,380,000
Stock sales year ago 1,674,990

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
82.88	82.71	82.79	—0.81

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
30 Ind.	840.60	842.49	828.97	836.04	—3.38
20 Trn.	166.05	167.69	164.50	165.38	—0.29
15 Utl.	82.15	83.01	81.77	82.62	—0.67
65 Stock		257.70	253.62	255.84	—0.43

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 30	153,779	320,335	3,425
Oct. 29	149,149	334,410	2,870
Oct. 28	150,876	359,172	1,883
Oct. 27	138,959	317,721	2,201
Oct. 24	151,641	370,504	2,155
Oct. 23	147,472	374,183	1,622

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Nevada Gamblers Lose $1 Billion

CARSON CITY, Nev., Oct. 31 (UPI).—Gamblers lost a record $1 billion in Nevada's casinos in the last fiscal year, an increase of 13.5 per cent from the previous year, the state's Gaming Control Board reported yesterday.

"The industry continues to demonstrate remarkable resilience in a generally soft economy," Edward Bowers, executive secretary of the board, said.

From the casino winnings the state collected $82.5 million in taxes, a gain of 11 per cent.

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Africa, others (air)...$	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air) ...$	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ....$	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ....Sch.	975.00	525.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Czechoslovakia (air)...$	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)....D.Kr.	319.00	176.00
Finland (air) ....F.M.	188.00	105.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
France ....F.Fr.	206.00	112.00
Germany (air)....D.M.	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ....L.Fr.	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Fl.	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air)....$	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) ....N.Kr.	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air)....$	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.) (air) ...$	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) ....Esc.	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) ...$	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	136.50	75.00
South America (air)...$	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ....$	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ....S.Kr.	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ....S.Fr.	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ....$	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ....$	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ....$	59.00	33.00

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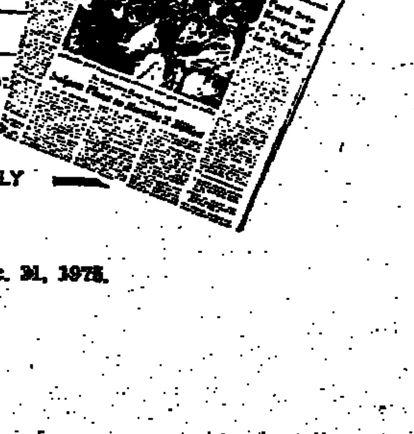

This offer valid through Dec. 31, 1975.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الأصل

Currency Rates

October 31, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank for-
n exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies
the national currencies of each of the following financial centers.
ese rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
terdam	2.6325	5.444	102.695*	60.33	38.98y	—	6.807*	99.83*	43.955*
sels (c)	38.51	80.08	15.88	8.864	5.7288*	14.6905	—	14.6975	6.46
kfurt	2.555	5.303	—	58.745*	3.80x	97.49*	6.880*	97.35*	42.83*
lon (x)	2.0781	—	5.3075	9.020	1,398	5.4405	80.02	5.4475	12.2925
n	673.00	1396.90	263.52	154.86	—	257.00	17.474	256.80	112.78
s	Unavailable								
ch	2.632	5.4477	102.70*	60.33*	0.3894*	100.91*	6.82*	—	44.10*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9725; Escudo: 26.56; aeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 58.925; Schilling 18.12; Sw. krona: 4.34015; Yen: 301.70; lgian financial franc: 39.50; Canada $: 1.02; Hong Kong $: 5.027.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 31, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	273	Matsu E. Wks.	586
Canon	261	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	141
Dai Nip. Print.	480	Mitsubi Corp.	416
Fuji Bank	311	Mitsui Co.	451
Fuji Photo	348	Mitsukoshi	434
Hitachi	172	Nippon Elec.	176
Honda Motor	550	Sharp	297
C. Itoh	378	Shiseido	1,020
Japan Air L.	1,500	Sony Corp.	2,440
Kansai El. P.	655	Sumitomo Bk.	332
Kao Soap	620	Taisho Marine	298
Kirin Brewery	302	Takeda Chem.	218
Komatsu	387	Teijin	180
Kubota	310	Tokio Marine	539
Matsu Ind.	540	Toray	152
		Toyota Motors	620

*Ex-dividend. Ex-rights.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

France 9½-80	100½	101½
ni 10¼-80	101½	102½
A 8½-86	89	90
land 8-87	89	90
I.L.D. 10¼-81	101½	102½
-Swiss 8-87	88¾	89¾
Tokyo 7¾-76	98½	99½
E 9-82	99	100
.P. 9½-81	101	102
gaard 8¾-86	91¾	92¾
ren Hill 10-90	99¾	100¼
ren Hill 9½-81	101	102
sberg 8¾-86	97	98
ler 8-87	88	89
E 9¼-85	98¾	99¾
Rhone 10-80/fl.	102½	103½
Food 7½-91	85	86
oco 8-86	94½	95½
Tel 8¼-86	94¼	95¼
n Comm 7¾-8	82	83
en Tel 8½-86	97	98
ting 8½-86	97½	98½
Harn 8-87	90	91
a 8-87	88½	89½
mark 9-82	99¼	100¼
mark 7½-90	80½	81½
Cor 8½-86	99½	100¼
ont 7½-78	101	102
9½-85	99¾	100¾
sson 9¼-85	99½	100½
7½-78	100	101
8-86 Nov	96½	97½
Chic 7-80	94¼	95¼
Cable 8¼-87	85	86
Mills 8-86	94	95
Mot 8¼-76	100¾	101¾
Mot 8¾-86	101	102
.H. 7¾-88	81	82
8¼-86	95½	96½
8-78	101	102
8¾-86	99	100
B.J. 9¼-82	99¼	100¼
Util 8¼-82	95½	96½
berley 8½-86	99	100
ubeni 9¼-82	99¾	100¾
helin 7½-88	80¼	81¼
s 9¾-80	101	102
santo 8¾-85	102	104
rola 8-87	92	93
KomBk 7½-87	85¼	86¼

Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	100¼	101¼
NorthAMR 7½-79	97¾	98¾
Ontario 8¼-86	97	98
Oslo 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Ofis-Elev 8¾-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	100¾	101¾
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
Pac.Light 8-88	89	90
Papua 9½-83	97¾	98¾
Pemex 10½-82	98½	99½
Pennwalt 8-87	89	90
Philmorris 8½-86	100	101
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	94	95
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	87	88
Queensld 8¾-86	88¼	89¼
Ralston 7½-87	90	91
Richardson 8¾-85	100	101
S.A.S. 8-85	86	87
Scanraff 8¾-86	94½	95½
Scott 8¾-86	99	100
Shell 8-86	94	95
Shell 7½-87	91¼	92¼
Singer 11-77	102	103
Skandin. 10¼-81	102¾	103¾
SNCF 9¼-81	101¾	102¾
St. Ind. 8½-80	101	102
St. Ind. 8½-88	98½	99½
Sumitomo 9¾-80	100	101
Swed. Exp. 9-82	99	100
Sybron 8-87	87¾	88¾
Tenneco 7½-79	98½	99½
Tenneco 7¾-87	86½	87½
Textron 7¾-87	85½	86½
Tokyo Cur.10¼-81	101¾	102¾
TokyoCur 8¾-88	86½	88
Transocean 8-86	94	95
Transocean 7½-87	90¾	91¾
Union Oil 7-79	97½	98½
Union Oil 7½-87	91	92
Utah 8-87	89½	90½
Volvo 9½-85	98¾	99¾
Volvo 8-87	84½	85½

Beatrice 4½-92	91	93
Borden 6¾-91	104	106
Borden 5-92	92½	94½
BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	86½	88½
Chevron 5-88	99¾	101½
Chrysler 4¾-88	49	50
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	68½	70½
Comm In 6¼-88	79½	81½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	79	81
EastKodak 4½-88	113½	115½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	77	79
Firestone 5-88	90	92
Ford 6-86	86	88
Ford 5-88	76½	78½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73	75
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83	85
Gen Food 4½-87	83	85
Gillette 4¾-82	80	82
Gillette 4¾-87	71	73
Gould 5-87	85	87
Gulf West. 5-88	86	87
Honeywell 6-86	75½	77½
ITT 4¾-87	69	71
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80½	82½
Komatsu 7¼-90	105	107
McDerm 4¾-87	115	117
Morgan JP 4¾-8	95	97
Nabisco 5¼-88	90½	92½
Owens Ill 4½-87	86½	88½
Penney JC 4½-87	79	81
Phil Lamp 4¾-85	85½	87½
R.C.A. 5-88	72	74
Revlon 4⅞-88	112½	114½
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¾-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	82½	84½
Texaco 4¾-88	76	78
UnCarb 4¾-82	101½	103½
WarnLam 4½-87	90	92
WarnLam 4¾-88	76	78
Xerox 5-88	75½	77½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	78	80
Am Tob 5¼-88	99	101
Ashland 5-88	77	79
Beatrice 6¼-91	102½	104½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	98.32	87.30	96.81
Previous	98.29	87.29	96.87

International Stock Indexes

	Last	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	86.10	85.50	97.80	77.00
Brussels	118.37	119.52	137.97	105.43
Frankfurt	143.65	143.50	143.65	110.56
London 30	351.20	352.00	365.20	146.00
London 500	155.32	155.98	156.14	64.49
Milan	78.49	79.09	108.86	75.41
Paris	130.50	130.30	138.70	99.70
Sydney	403.50	404.80	422.40	289.88
Tokyo (n)	317.00	317.14	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4352.08	4323.33	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	—	Unavailable	—	

(n) New. (o) Old.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	36.40
Albert Heijn	93
Algembank	317
Amrobank	73.20
A'dam	137.50
Fokker	35.20
Heineken	148.90
H.V.A.	56.20
Holl-Am-H	63
Hoogovens	53
K.L.M.	52
Pakhoed	137
Philips new	25.30
Robeco	177.50
Rolinco	127.80
Royal Dutch	93.40
Unilever	105.10
Van Ommer	230
VerMach	169.50

Brussels

Arbed	3,610
Brux-Lamb	1,995
Cock Ougree	916
Electrobel	6,150
GB-Inno-BM	1,680
Hoboken	3,670
Pétrofina	4,800
Ph Gevaert	1,098
Soc Générale	2,500
Solvay	2,280
Un Minière	1,160

Frankfurt

AEG	87.10
BASF	158.40
Bayer	115.40
Commerzbk	204.70
Cont Gummi	87
Daimler	334.20
Demag	192.50
DeutBank	326.50
DresdeBk	240.50
Hoechst	133.70
Gels Aktien	75.50
Hoesch	54.30
Karlsdt	457
Kaufhof	278
KHD	178
Lufthansa	55.70
Mannesmann	283.50
Metallgesell	226
Neckermann	102.40
Rheinstahl	72.50
RWE new	135
Schering	396
Siemens	277
Thyssen	90.70
Veba	105.30
Volkswagen	140.50

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.69
Anglo-Am	£30
Barclay Bk	2.98
Beecham Gr	3.09
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.25
Bowater	1.49
Brit-Am Tob	3.18
Brit Oxyg	0.53½
Brit Pet	5.68
Burmah	0.32½
CadburySc	0.55
Chartered	1.54
Courtaulds	1.35
Daggafont	0.09
DeBeer D	3.09
Decca Rec	2.26
Distillers	1.16
Dunlop	0.61
E Mustfine	2.21
GEC	1.30
FreeStGed	£22 ⅝
GKN	2.32
Glaxo Gr	3.38
Gold Fields	2.05
Gt Un St	1.87
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	3.22
Hudson Bay	£11⅝
Imp Chem	2.93
Imps	0.72
Mar&Spen	1.01
MetalBox	2.52
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.72½
Rand Mines	2.59
Rank Org	1.62
Royal Dutch	£28 ¼
R.T.Z.	1.70
Shell	3.73
Thorn (A)	2.04
Tube Invest	2.60
Union Carb	4.00
Vickers	1.34
War L3½	£23.50
West Deep	£17.75
West Drief	£24.50
West Hold	£27.25
West Min	1.43
Woolworth	0.62½
ZCI	0.37

Milan

Bastogi	120.70
Erba	2,500
Erola Marelli	500
Fiat	1,086
Finsider	259
Generali	42,200
IFI	2,410
Italgas	515
Italsider	366
LaRinas	68,625
Montedis	484.50
Olivetti	1,150
Pirelli	805
Snia Visco	1,491
Terni	28.25

Paris

Air Liquide	359
Alimentaire	69
BSN	239.80
Carrefour	1,786
Cim Lafarge	184.90
Citroën	47.50
Cie Bancaire	492
CFP	112
CGE	292.10
CCF	179
Ferodo	379.20
Imétal	74.50
L'Oréal	933
Mach Bull	30.20
Michelin	1,350
Moët-Henn	587
Moulinex	280
Paribas	175
PUK	97.40
Penarroya	50.85
Perrier	98.50
Peugeot	300.10
Rh Poulenc	101.50
Saclior	65.40
St Gobain	127.10
Suez	254
Télémécan	831
Thomson	236.50
Usinor	67.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	980
Buehrle	1,250
B Boveri	1,465
Ciba-Geigy	1,465
Cr Suisse	2,805
Fischer	510
HoffRocheN	9,475
Nestlé	3,270
Sandoz	4,175
Sté B Suisse	445
Sulzer	2,350
U.B. Suisse	2,990

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 31, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	143.40	142.99	—0.85
Zurich	143.50	143.25	—0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	148.10	N.A.	—

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold Indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v. 1,000) Indexed Value: 1,000.00

Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dolphcoast Z. — International Bankers.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

EW YORK (AP) — The following list a selected ional Securities lers Assn., over counter Bank, urance & Indus- l stocks.

Closed Prices, Oct. 31, 1975

	Bid	Ask
ank and Trust		
kam	41¼	41¾
Bk Sy	42	42¾
Emp S	11½	12¼
Wn F	1⅜	1⅝
tf NC	16	16½
i Bks	18¾	19¾
w Cp	28	29½
Va Bks	14⅛	14⅝
N Bnk	14	15
Insurance		
Un Lf	15⅝	16⅝
Industrials		
A PrS	5½	½
ushnt	12	26
disn W	8½	8¾
v Ros	1½	1¾
berts	4½	5¼
ico Inc	7⅝	8¼
llyn Bac	4⅝	5⅛
El Lab	1	1⅜
m Exp	34½	35
m Finl	9¼	9⅝
m Furn	3¼	3⅝
m Greet	8½	8⅞
n Telev	14¾	15½
mWeld	9¾	10¾
ntr Dv	¾	1
adite	6¾	7¼
heus B	33⅝	34¼
May	2¼	2½
WtG	16	16½
ida	4⅛	4⅝
C Bot	15¼	16
Gas Lt	12⅞	13¼
rd At	3¾	4¼
t PntC	13¾	14¼
g Hy	11⅛	11⅞
m Rlt	4⅞	5⅜
ett F	16½	17¼
ls Mk	8⅝	8⅞
line F	4¾	5¼
z Lab	37¾	38
b Co	6¼	6¾
d Son	62½	64½
tchr	1	1⅜
k Hills		36
za Int	1⅞	2⅛
z AH	6⅛	6⅝
den	4⅝	5⅛
nks	9⅝	10¼
ts Sca	12¾	13½
wning	2⅞	3⅜
kb M	4½	5
ckeye	8¾	9¼
m Sim	4	4½
WSv	25¼	26¼
mpl Ch	1¼	1⅝
rad H	1	1⅜
p Swst	4⅛	4⅝
pin Air	1¾	2⅛
p Tec	2¼	3
re Cp	2¼	3
nVt PS	11⅝	12⅛
m Lea	8	9
esa Ut	8	9
i Bridg	77	78½

	Bid	Ask
Chltn Cp	3¾	4¼
ChrisSe	112	115
Circle F	2	2¾
CitznUt A	28⅜	28⅞
CitznUt B	25⅝	25⅞
Clark Mf	24¼	25¼
Clow Cp	6	6½
Colu Vent	2⅛	3¼
Com Cir	15¾	16½
Coml Sh	17	18½
Comw Pa	23¼	24
Con Pap	40¾	41¼
Craw Co	10	10¾
Cross Co	11¾	12½
Cutlr Fed	2⅝	3¼
Danly M	4¼	5¼
Data Dgn	2	2⅜
Data 100	9⅝	9⅞
Dayt Inc	29	30⅛
Decor In	1⅝	2¼
DeKlb Ag	35	36
Delhi Oil	2⅛	2⅞
DaLux C	28¾	29½
Det CanT	11	12
Det IntBr	29	30
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12	12¾
Dixn Cru	15⅛	16
Dcutpl	7⅜	7¾
Dollar G	7½	7⅞
Dorch G	9⅛	9⅞
Dow Jone	27¼	28
Doyle DB	8¾	9¼
Dunkin D	4⅝	5⅛
Duriron	18	19
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	28	28¾
ElPas El	10⅛	10½
Elbs Syst	4	4⅛
Elder Be	5	5⅛
Elec Nucl	6⅞	7⅜
Elec Mod	2⅝	3⅛
Energy C	3⅞	4¼
Entwistl	2	2⅜
Equty Oil	15⅝	16⅛
Erie Tec	8½	9½
Ethan Al	16¼	17
Feb Tak	¾	1¼
Fingrht	3⅝	4¼
Fst Bost	15¾	16½
Flcknr	23¾	24¾
Fla WatU	¾	1⅛
Forest O	13⅝	14
Frmlgll	½	⅞
Fotomat	14¼	14⅝
Frkln Cp	3¼	3⅝
Frnkln El	6¾	7¼
Frnd Ice	22¾	23¼
Gen RlEs	3	4
Gov EFin	6⅝	7⅝
Graph Cn	12⅞	13¼
Green Mt	8⅛	8⅝
Gray Adv	6⅛	6⅞
Gulf Inlst	8¾	9½
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	7¼	7¾
Henred F	17¼	18
Holobm	1¼	1⅝
Hoover	12¼	12¾
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23	24
Hyatt Cp	4¼	4⅝
Hyatt Int	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	3
Infrp Ind	2¼	2¾
Interc En	9¼	10¼
Intrmk In	3	3½

	Bid	Ask
Intrmt G	12⅛	12⅝
InBk Wsh	2⅞	3⅛
IaSou Ut	22⅝	22⅞
Jamsby	10½	11¼
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1
Joslyn M	13¼	14
KMS Ind	2⅞	3¼
Kaisr Stl	35⅛	35⅝
KaisStl pf	18⅞	19⅝
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	16¾	17½
Kamag A	4⅛	4⅝
Kate Gre	¾	1¼
Kaysam	1¼	1⅝
Kear Tr	4⅞	5¼
Kelly Svc	11⅞	12⅜
Keuff Ess	12½	13½
Keye Flb	15⅝	16⅛
Key CusF	4¼	4⅝
King Int	1⅝	2⅛
Knap Vog	11½	12½
Lance In	20½	21¼
Land Res	½	⅞
Lin Bcast	7	7⅝
Log Etrn	2¼	2¾
Medisn G	12	12½
Mal Rlty	1⅜	1⅝
Mallnrt	41¼	42¼
Manor C	2⅝	2¾
Marlt Frt	4½	5
Maul LP	8⅛	8⅝
McCor	32¾	33¾
McQuay	10½	11¼
Measur	13	13½
Medtrn	33¾	34½
Merid In	1¼	2
Mdlsx W	13½	14¼
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	12¼	13¼
Millipr	49	51
Miner In	3½	4
Mipn Gas	18¼	18¾
Miss Vl G	12	13
Mrs S. Pie	11¾	12⅛
Mont Col	6¼	6⅝
Moore P	7⅛	8½
Moore S	17¾	18¾
Motch M	2¾	3¼
Mot Club	2⅝	3⅜
Mueller	8	9½
Narag Cp	4⅛	5¼
Nat Lib	3	3⅝
N SecRsh	3½	4
Natnw Rl	2½	3½
NJ Nat G	10½	11¼
Nielsn A	18⅞	19⅜
Nielsn B	19	19½
NoCar Gs	9⅜	9¾
NoEGl un	16½	17¼
Nortrp KI	13¾	14
NW NatG	7¾	8⅛
NW PuSv	17½	17⅝
Noxel Cp	10⅛	10⅝
Ogilvy M	20¾	21
Ohio Ferr	13½	14¼
Oil Shale	3⅝	3⅞
Ormont	4½	4⅞
Otter TP	16¾	17¾
Over NA	5½	6¼
Rabst Br	20⅝	21
PacGa R	24¾	25½
Pakcp	¾	1½
Parks H	2¼	2¾
Pauley P	4½	4⅞
Pearl Mf	15¼	16⅛
Pa Enter	13¾	14¼
PnzlOff B	12⅛	12⅝

	Bid	Ask
Pepsi BW	5¾	6¼
Petrolit	77	78½
Pettibon	23¾	24¼
Philip L	9½	9¾
Piedmt A	3⅝	3⅞
Pinkrtn	32½	33¼
Pion HIB	26¾	27¼
Pistilin	2	3
Possis Cp	1½	2¼
Progrp	1¼	1⅝
Pub S NC	9¼	9½
P Bennet	17½	18½
PutD Cap	3⅝	3⅞
Qual Inns	1⅝	1⅞
Ragen Pr	2¾	3¼
Rahall C	5⅝	6⅛
Raych Cp	235	240
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	6⅛	6¾
Road Ex	42¾	43½
Robin M	10½	11½
Roselon	3½	4¼
Rouse	3¼	3½
Rus Stov	13¾	14½
Sadlier	1⅜	1⅝
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	20	21½
Sels Delf	2⅛	2½
Seneca F	2½	3
Seven U	32	32¾
Snap Tls	28¾	29¼
SolidSt Sc	7¼	8¼
S Cal Wat	11¼	11¾
Sw Ga Cp	9¾	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14¼	15
Standyn	11⅝	12½
Std Regis	15¾	16½
Stan HPd	10½	12
Sterlg Str	3⅝	4⅛
Strawb Cl	19½	21
Sugdal F	2¼	2¾
Super El	4⅝	4¾
TIME DC	4	4½
Tampax	28¾	29¾
Taylr Wl	11¾	12¼
Tech Pub	5¼	6¼
Techcre	22⅛	22⅞
Tecum P	32	34
Tennant	22½	24½
Tiffny Co	6¾	7
Transo Q	9⅝	10⅛
Trico Pd	25½	27¼
Trim OG	1⅞	2¼
Tyson F	13⅜	13⅞
Un McGil	10½	11½
US Bnknt	4⅛	4⅝
US TrkLn	13	13½
Up Pen P	17¼	18
Valley Gs	7	8
VanD Air	7½	8¼
Vance S	3½	3⅝
Velcro	7⅝	7¾
Ventron	18¼	19
Wads Pu	6¼	7½
Wsh NG	10	10½
Webb Ra	5⅝	6⅛
Weco Dvl	2	2¼
Weight W	5¼	6⅛
Weldtrn	2¼	3¼
Weling M	8	8½
Well Ger	4¼	5¼
Welsbch	2½	3¼
Wstn Mtg	1⅝	2
Westmd	38¾	39
Wisc PL	15¼	15⅝
Wdwrd L	26¾	27
Wright W	3⅝	4
ZionUt B	18¾	19¾

If you're looking for business or investment opportunities, we've got a good tip.

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The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you. Many of the following Hudson Letter forecasts were contrary to public opinion when made, but have since proved accurate:

August 4th Hudson letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:
"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant."
(After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

June 2nd Hudson Letter, on an Arab-Israeli settlement:
"The short-term outlook for peace is far better than newspaper headlines would lead one to suppose... The more likely outlook, over the short term, is no Middle East war this year. For the medium term, the chance of a genuine settlement before 1980 is better than half-and-half."
(A peace settlement was initialed by Israel and Egypt on September 1st.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:
"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding... The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as reflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:
"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:
"The oil producers' petrodollar suplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."
(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its $ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards. Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totalling more than $ 500 million.)

If you want to start receiving invaluable advice like this, simply fill out the coupon below and return it to us. You will receive the current Hudson Letter, as well as the special report on the Mediterranean, within a few days. All material is sent air mail at no extra charge to the subscriber.

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Edited by WILL WENG

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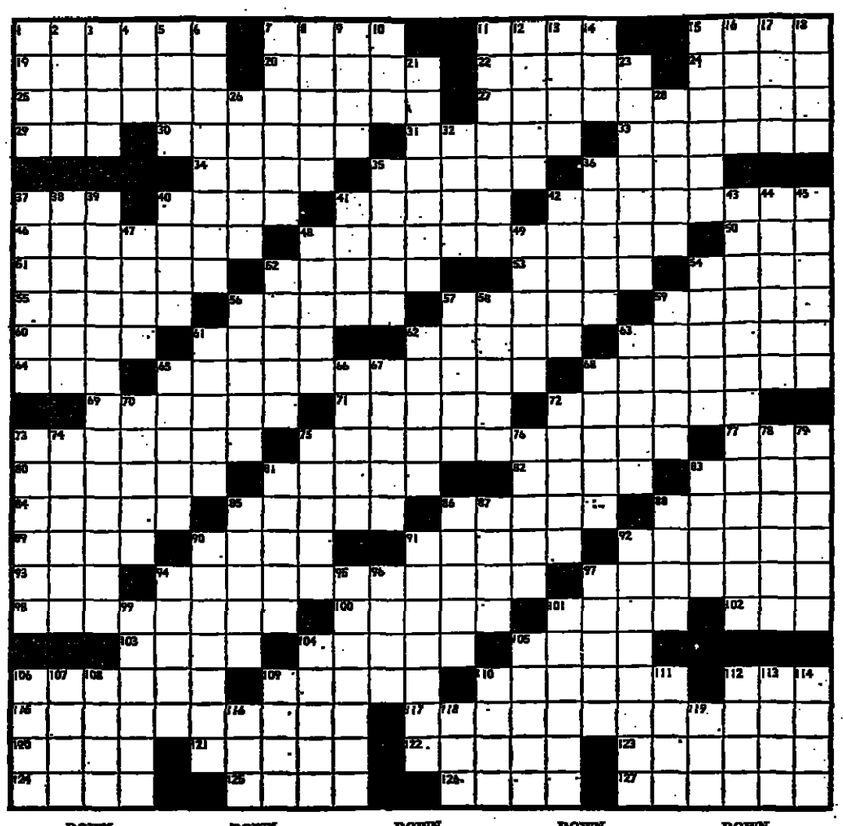

ACROSS

1 Greetings
7 Understands
11 As strong as ——
15 Spinnaker
19 "Weep —— my lady"
20 Ship deck
21 Column style
24 Actor Alda
25 "Give Me Five Minutes More"
27 "Rome on the Range"
29 City ways
30 Lighters
31 Sierra ——
32 Like old castles
34 Containers
35 Large pill
36 Playwright Jean
37 —— Mahal
40 Be famous
41 Whimsey
42 Bowed low
45 Spellbinders
48 "Don't Sit Under the Apple Tree"
50 Santa ——
52 Isles ——
53 Yo-ho
54 Prepare a hook
56 Dutch town
58 Gardens
59 Sol. deposit
61 Small type
62 Inge's field
63 Hog food
64 Make movies
66 Islands in Galway Bay
68 Able people
69 Compass point
70 "A Farewell to Arms"
73 Ones often in distress
77 Devil's feet
78 Poker move
82 Went beating

DOWN

1 Concerning
2 Spring shape
3 Mischief makers
4 Month: Abbr.
5 —— bag
6 Capitol people
7 Well-groomed
8 Sea birds
9 Fraternal people
10 Musical note
11 Take a recess
12 Substantives
13 Heraldic chapiet
14 Clock numeral
15 Desert
16 Came down
17 Pointless
18 Actor Alan
21 Basque games
22 Round Table site
26 Legal orders

ACROSS

73 In love
75 "Of Time and the River"
77 Prior to
80 Antiseptic pioneer
84 Request to the harvest moon
87 Addict
88 Remote
94 Voices
95 Pairs of horses
96 Vetch seeds
98 Spilled-ink woe
99 Author of movies
100 Leg part
101 Coin of Near East
102 English novelist
108 Golf locale
104 "State of the Union"
107 Freeloaders
108 Vestment
109 Oxr. in France
111 Brief try
112 N.Y. time
113 Kind of outsider
114 Athena sight
115 Rumeric
116 Nap
119 Miss Loos
120 Super-onion
121 However, for short
125 "The Bridge of San Luis Rey"
127 "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes"
128 Sea position
131 Glove fabric
132 Bird sound
133 Writer Graham
134 Gil ——
135 Denials in Dundee
136 Rorem et al.
137 Gases

DOWN

38 Islamic text: Var.
39 Kind of power: Abbr.
35 Kodiak and bug
36 Girl's nickname
37 Certain poles
38 Tilled lands
39 "Mamma mia!"
40 June bugs
41 Greek letters
42 Goes after flies
43 "Knit two, purl two"
44 Paint
45 Biblical cozies
47 Big top
48 Agenda units
49 Hard weed, in Spain
52 Alone, stage-wise
54 Rub out
56 Fine paper
57 Start the day
58 Physician
59 Populace
61 Kind of blister
62 Chemical compound
63 More logical
65 Yeas and nays, e.g.
66 Down the —— (gone)
67 Makes money
68 Coolidge V.P.
70 Preminger et al.
72 Joint watcher
73 Angles
74 Environment
75 Noisy sound
76 Caverns in Virginia
78 Poured
79 Hemingway
81 Part of a village skyline
83 Solar disk
85 Kind of troops or therapy
86 Headdress
87 Green Gables girl
88 Short stake
90 Fishermen
91 Belittle
92 Intervals
94 Icy coating
95 Diesel and steam
96 Unsettled
97 Rural crossing
99 Investigates
101 Ship poles
104 Battery part
105 Accelerate
106 Scrape aftermath
107 Invalid
108 Olive genus
109 At a loss
110 Favor, in Scotland
111 Haul
113 Layer
118 Put an edge on
114 Persons
116 Cask
118 Wheat spike
119 Repast

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	R	I	D		P	A	G	A	N		H	U	M	I	D		S	A	S	K
P	A	G	E		E	N	E	R	O		E	N	A	R	E		O	L	L	A
S	P	E	E	D	D	E	M	O	N		R	A	G	A	M	U	F	F	I	N
E	S	T	R	E	A	T	S		B	I	O		E	D	E	N	T	A	T	E
		S	I	N	G		M	E	D	I	C		E	N	S	E				
P	R	I	E	S	T		M	A	I	L	C	A	R		T	E	N	S	E	D
E	N	A	T		D	E	N	N	Y		R	A	G		E	S	K	E	R	
T	I	V	O	R		B	E	D	O	G		E	T	H	A	N		E	L	I
M	E	N		D	I	V	E	R		F	R	E	E	O	N		A	L	E	E
P	R	E	T	O	R	I	A		W	E	I	R	D	S	I	S	T	E	R	S
		S	O	R	E	L		M	A	V	I	S		T	S	L	O	T		
R	O	B	E	R	T	G	R	A	V	E	S		S	W	E	A	R	O	F	F
E	R	O	S		T	O	O	T	E	R		S	H	E	E	P		N	A	E
C	O	N		B	A	D	G	E		H	O	O	D		S	K	I	D		
A	N	E	M	O		S	E	L		C	A	R	E	D		S	P	E	R	O
P	O	S	E	R	S		R	O	M	U	L	U	S		P	L	A	Y	E	R
			T	I	L	L		T	O	U	L	I	S		S	Q	U	A	R	E
G	R	E	E	D	J	E	R		O	T	O		O	U	T	S	T	A	Y	S
L	I	E	P	R	E	C	H	A	U	N		W	I	T	C	H	H	A	Z	E	L
O	T	H	E		E	A	G	L	E		E	N	U	R	E		N	A	T	O
S	E	A	D		D	R	E	A	D		D	O	S	E	R		S	N	I	P

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	—
AMSTERDAM	7	45	Overcast
ANKARA	—	—	—
ATHENS	23	73	Fair
BEIRUT	—	—	—
BELGRADE	—	—	—
BERLIN	9	48	Fair
BRUSSELS	16	61	Fair
BUDAPEST	—	—	—
CAIRO	—	—	—
CASABLANCA	—	—	—
COPENHAGEN	—	—	—
COSTA DEL SOL	—	—	—
DUBLIN	—	—	—
EDINBURGH	—	—	—
FLORENCE	—	—	—
FRANKFURT	6	43	Fog
GENEVA	9	48	Fog
HELSINKI	1	34	Clear
ISTANBUL	—	—	—
LAS PALMAS	—	—	—
LISBON	23	73	Clear
LONDON	17	63	Clear
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Fair
MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
MILAN	—	—	—
MONTREAL	1	34	Fair
MOSCOW	6	43	Snow
MUNICH	—	—	—
NEW YORK	5	41	Fair
NICE	—	—	—
OSLO	—	—	—
PARIS	17	63	Fair
PRAGUE	—	—	—
ROME	15	59	Fair
SOFIA	—	—	—
STOCKHOLM	—	—	—
TEHRAN	—	—	—
TEL AVIV	—	—	—
TUNIS	—	—	—
VENICE	—	—	—
VIENNA	—	—	—
WARSAW	—	—	—
WASHINGTON	7	45	Fair
ZURICH	—	—	—

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

Because of the strike at the French meteorological service, the forecasts for most of the cities listed above are not available.

BOOKS

THE POWER LOVERS

An Inside Look At Politics And Marriage

By Myra MacPherson. Putnam's. 446 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Jane Howard

FAWN, FEIGN, MINGLE, Wangle, Hover. Be hovered over, and pretend you like it. Spray your hair so it won't blow in the helicopter wind. Spray your ideas, too, especially if they differ even faintly from those of your spouse the candidate. Never let a photographer catch you with a drink or cigarette in your hand (God forbid the constituents should see you looking human), or wearing a nametag. "I just keep pushing," as the First Lady of California put it. "Pushing and smiling!"

But not all the 200 people Myra MacPherson talked to for "The Power Lovers" are so orthodox in their devotion. The secret is spreading fast, and high time, that it isn't all that easy to be married to, spawned or employed by, or even fleetingly involved with a politician. "The two institutions, the U.S. Senate and marriage," one senator's aide tells MacPherson, "are incompatible."

"Congressmen," the wife of one tells MacPherson, "make the worst daddies in the world," and don't greatly cheer their girlfriends and mistresses, either. Elected officials too often figure that their families can somehow survive all the neglect, all the being taken for granted, all the abuse. Aides suffer, too: It took Jeb Magruder a good while to realize, of the then occupant of the Oval Office, that "he *never* loved us!" Mrs. Nixon didn't talk to MacPherson for this book, but is sketched with the compassion due a woman whose husband is wont to greet her, after a lengthy absence, with a handshake.

The chattier Lady Bird Johnson once allowed that a politician "ought to be born a foundling and remain a bachelor—have as few pressing personal requirements as possible." Most, however, are lawfully wedded to spouses who with any luck will turn out to be "assets." Most are fruitful and multiply, producing issue who with any luck will smile charmingly on cue for photographers. "The *family pictures* are something else," marvels Congresswoman Pat Schroeder of Colorado. "When one guy's father died, the campaign director couldn't stop thinking of the funeral—what a great time to get a picture of the whole family for the brochure!"

A veteran newspaperwoman, MacPherson has known plenty of families in the market for such brochures, in the White House and in many humbler places. Reporters too, as she knows well, must often demean themselves to earn their brushes with power. She knows how a pack of grown women with good minds must sometimes queue up in an Amtrak club car, each awaiting her "exclusive" five-minute "interview" with a presidential candidate's harried wife. Luckily, her research for this book is based on many longer and more relaxed encounters, with people who know her work enough to trust her with confidences.

Whenever possible she talked both to politicians and their mates, or ex-mates, and also to their children, their psychiatrists, their friends (sadly, many find that real friends must be sacrificed) and whoever else might help explain the questions that concern her: the curious, sinister role public relations plays in government circles, and the limited capacity most politicians have for intimacy. These are ponderous subjects, and at times MacPherson's prose cries for more editing, but there is leavening humor. In her account of political "groupies," whose pleasure is to hang out hoping for the favors of their idols, she quotes one who resolved "never to cry on election night—and never to f--- a Republican."

It's not just a Washington book. "Bootsie" Mandel of Maryland and Angelina Alioto of San Francisco, scorned respectively by their husbands the governor and the mayor, get as much attention as the Proxmires of Wisconsin and the Doles of Kansas. "I think people should know what politicians are like to their families," Congressman Donald Riegle's ex-wife Nancy says, "but how can you explain what politics does to a marriage without sounding like some shrew?"

There are those who, on reading what MacPherson has to say about them, might think her a bit of a shrew herself. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, she speculates, "stands in front of the mirror, practicing humbleness," and once said "Let me give you an example, Myra, of how I vote," thus illustrating what she calls "the 'comma-name-comma' school of familiarity... It is designed to flatter. Unfortunately, it works all too often... Charles Percy once comma-name-commaed me for five sentences out of 10."

She names names, MacPherson does, and if her prose is gossipy the gossip seems amply documented. Her own biases are clear and the use she makes of herself as an occasional character is judicious. She is also a skilled eavesdropper of phone conversations: "Oh, *terrific!*" she couldn't help overhearing Marion Javits say, "Oh, *divine!* Then I'll see you then. Big kiss. Bye bye." Marvella Bayh's telephone style, unsurprisingly, is different: "Now I'm going to send you three cans of corn for popping," she said to the mother of a classmate of her son. "It's just the bestest corn—it's from Indiana."

"I don't make a major decision without getting her input," Mrs. Bayh's husband, the senator, tells MacPherson, who has a good ear for all the "inputs," "low profiles," "reordered priorities" and of course "personhoods" that fill her subjects' syntax. Myra MacPherson knows whereof she speaks, and the questions she raises deserve the attention she gives them. One minor quarrel with her conclusion: it would be "nice," she says, if politics could attract quieter, more dedicated people. It wouldn't just be nice, it would be a godsend.

Jane Howard is the author of "Please Touch" and "A Different Woman" and is working on a book about families.

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 31, 1975

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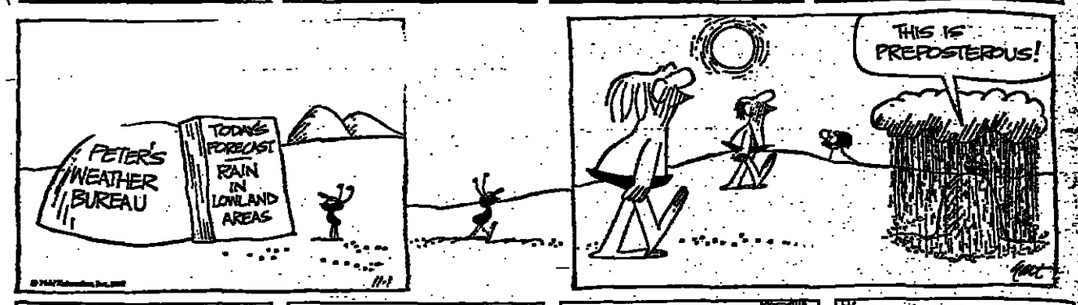
(w) Alexander Fund	$6.40
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$7.58
Austral Select	$2.85
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:	
— (d) Bearbond	SF768.30
— (d) Conbar	$736
— (d) Grobar	SF837
— (d) Stockbar	SF832
(w) Browninvest	$13.74
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd.	$10.54
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$4.40
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.	$6.80
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$43.36
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$6.45
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,088
(d) Caribico Opco-Fund	$97.95
(d) Citadel Fund	$2.81
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$653.23
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.32
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$11.10
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.21
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF307
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF73.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF67.50
— (d) Energievalor	SF79.75
— (d) Usec	SF636
— (d) Europavalor	SF122.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.01
C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:	
— (w) C.S. Income Fd.	$7.86
(w) D.G.C.	$39.50
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$11.07
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd.	$11.13
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,005
DBI INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM22.48
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM72.60
FIDELITY:	
Fidelity Dir. Swps. Trust	$50.36
— (w) Fidelity Equities	$5.42
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$14.49
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$22.26
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$9.36
(d) Fiducem	BF901
(w) First Intern'l Fd.	$115.97
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$14.61
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$26.90
(d) First Security Cap. Fd.	$34.07
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$50.76
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$31.92
(w) Fonselect Mone Pr.	SF1,747
(d) Fonmale Selection Fd.	SF74.36
(d) Fonditalia	$10.08
(d) Fund of Nations	$4.93
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$6.60
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$7.52
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$10.53
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$24.50
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$5.71
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.	$7.29
(w) Hanssmann Holdgs. NV.	$5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$24.25
(d) Icofund	$9.29
(d) Interfit	SF262.80
(d) Interfund S.A.	$9.47
(w) Intermarket Fund	$99.80
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)	$23.09
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.89
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A.	$27.70
(r) Invesa Atlantiques	$37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$8.82
(r) Kalfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.70
(e) Japan Growth Fund	$14.36
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$45.34
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$12.29
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (s) Jardine East. Trust	$40.72
— (s) Jardine Japan Fund	$27.26
— (s) Jardine Selection NV.	$12.77
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,536
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$10.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$17.47
(w) Leverage Cap Hold	$36.12
LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:	
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd.	SF991.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF368.50
(w) Luxfund	$18.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$10.71
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.09
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.95
(w) N.A.M.F.	$62.76
(w) Nippon Fund	$35.39
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.93
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.41
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$7.22
(d) Primam Intern'l Fund	$20.38
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,926
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF2,803
(d) Rentinvest	LF916
— (d) Safe Fund	$4.40
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$9.47
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF55.05
Share Realty N.V.	$14.19
Share International N.V.	$4.58
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$11.86
S.M.O. FUNDS:	
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.62
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.51
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V.	$7.60
(w) SME Special Fund	DM92.80
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,533
— (r) Securswiss	SF896
(d) Soros Fund	$174.87
(w) Star Fund	$4.87
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF426
— (d) Intervalor	SF62.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF365.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF190.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF89.50
— (d) Universal Fund	SF86.74
(w) Talent Global Fund	$7.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sep.)	$32.53
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$30.88
(w) Transpacific Fund	$17.54
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF34.50
— (d) Bond Invest	SF72.00
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF75.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF116.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF80.00
— (d) Globinvest	SF62.50
— (d) Pacific Invest	SF70.00
— (d) Remasec-Invest	SF239.50
— (d) Safit South Am. Sh.	SF247
— (d) Sima Swiss Br Fd.	SF180.50
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlantikfonds	DM16.45
— (d) Europafonds	DM34.55
— (d) Unifonds	DM31.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM42.50
— (d) Unispecial I	DM55.80
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$2.64
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.73
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$6.77
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,358.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,422.05
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$378.06
(w) Worldwide Securities	$33.45
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,337.74

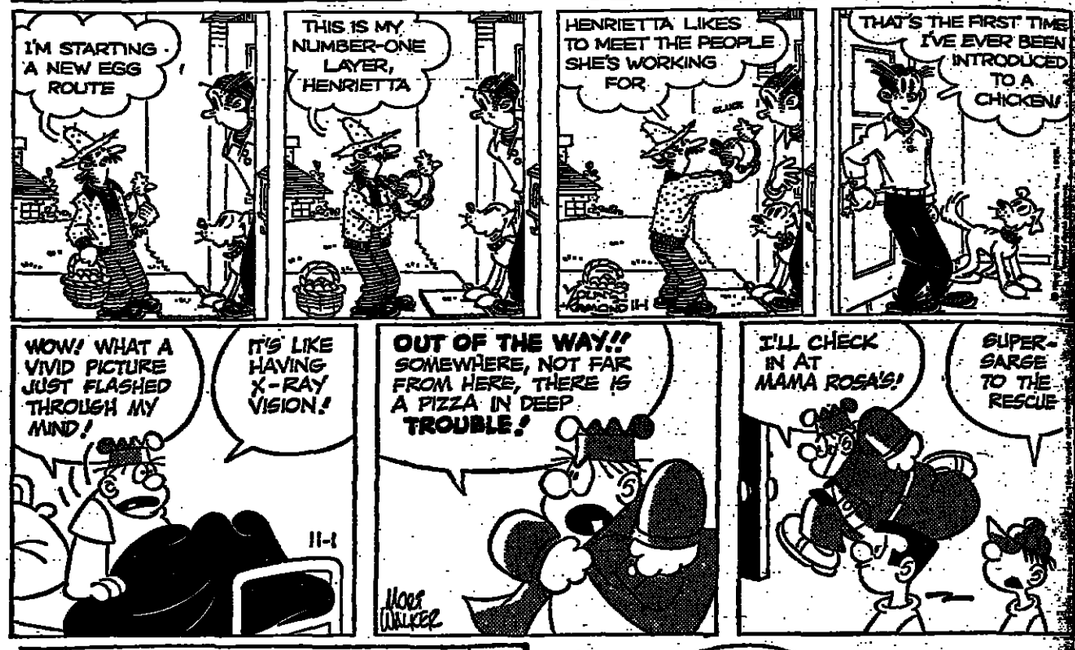
DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; s — Asked.

PEANUTS

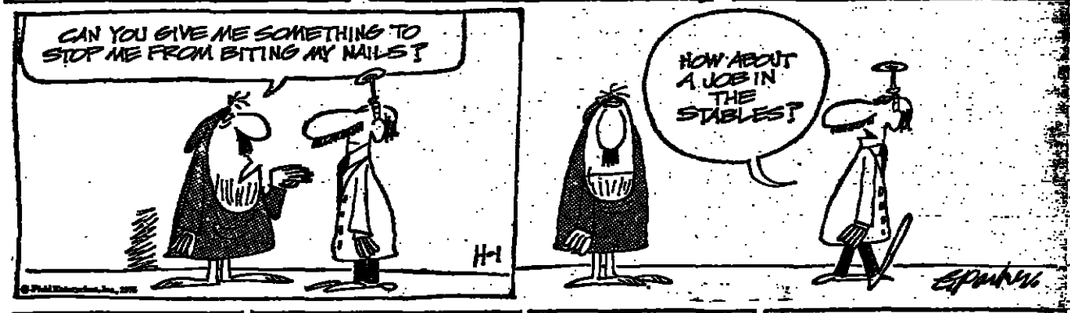
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



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JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYPAH

TOOBA

BLOORE

ATJECK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE ○○○○○○○○

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SIEGE DOGMA MOTION LIMBER

Answers: Where to get the "lowdown" on a bargain—IN THE BASEMENT

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Top Pitchers in 1975

Palmer, Seaver Take Honors for Comebacks

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles and Tom Seaver of the New York Mets, who struggled through injury-plagued seasons in 1974, have been named comeback players of the year in their respective leagues by United Press International.

The two right-handers, both former Cy Young Award winners, rebounded from the worst seasons of their professional careers to top their respective leagues in victories in 1975. Both were runaway winners in a balloting of baseball correspondents from each league.

Palmer, who bounced back from a 7-12 season in 1974 to post a 23-11 record, received 11 1/2 points to easily outdistance Cleveland's Gaylord Perry in the American League voting. Perry received 1 1/2 points (one writer split his vote between Palmer and Perry) with Boston's Rick Wise receiving two votes and New York's Chris Chambliss and Kansas City's John Mayberry one each.

Seaver, who was 22-9 this season after 11-11 in 1974, was named on 12 1/2 ballots to beat out San Diego's Randy Jones in the National League voting. Jones received 3 1/2 votes while New York's Dave Kingman, Philadelphia's Greg Luzinski, Cincinnati's Gary Nolan and Los Angeles' Burt Hooton each got one vote.

The careers of Palmer and Seaver have moved along parallel lines. Both are the same age (30), both were Cy Young Award winners in 1973 (Seaver also won in 1969), each has won 20 or more games in a season at least four times, each had his worst season in the same year and each is considered the premier right-handed pitcher in his league.

Disabled for seven weeks by arm trouble in 1974, Palmer enjoyed the best season of his career in 1975. He tied Jim (Catfish) Hunter of the Yankees for most victories in the majors and also led the majors in shutouts (10). In addition, he topped his league in earned-run average (2.09), was second in complete games (25) and innings pitched (323) and fourth in strikeouts (193).

Seaver, bothered by sciatic problems in 1974, led his league in victories and posted a 2.38 earned-run average with five shutouts and 280 innings pitched. He also led the league in strikeouts (243) while establishing a major league record for most consecutive seasons with 200 or more strikeouts (8).

Powell, who batted just 265 with 12 homers in the 1974 season, was the Indians's top run-producer this year with a .297 batting average, 28 homers and 86 runs batted in.

Jones, a 22 game loser last season, finished second to Seaver in victories with a 20-12 record and led the National League in ERA with 2.24.

Tom Seaver

Jim Palmer

The NFL Weekend

Rookie Cut by Steelers Gives Thrust to Chiefs

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—A chap named White from Maryland is one of the most successful rookies as the National Football League nears the midway point of its season. It's not Randy White, last season's college lineman of the year, but tight end Walter White.

Walter White, one of the last players cut by Super Bowl champion Pittsburgh, is listed by Kansas City coach Paul Wiggin as a major factor in the Chiefs' resurgence to .500 after losing their first three games. White has caught 10 passes for 305 yards and three touchdowns.

Wiggin had been looking for an excellent receiver and a good blocker for his second tight end. Enter Steve Ortmayer, Kansas City special teams coach. Ortmayer was a recruiter at Colorado when White had narrowed his college choices to either that school or Maryland. Ortmayer remembered *White and told Wiggin they should consider him.*

Five other teams also claimed the Charlottesville, Va., native. But Kansas City got him because the Chiefs were lowest among the six in 1974 records.

White broke in big in the Chiefs' opener against Denver. When the situation called for two tight ends, Wiggin put him in. Bingo. White broke past the safety and hauled in a 69-yard touchdown pass.

"Our tight end situation turned around since the start of the season, mainly because of Walter White," said Wiggin. "White [is] doing a good job as blocker [and] has added a new dimension to our passing game."

As for this weekend's games in the NFL, here is an evaluation prepared by William N. Wallace of The New York Times. The won-lost records of the teams are in parentheses.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Houston (5-1) at Kansas City (3-3).—The Chiefs somehow have won three straight, with plenty of help from Mike Livingston, the quarterback, and Wilbur Young, the 285-pound defensive end. The Oilers' remarkable turnaround is now a year old and they've won 11 of their last 14. *Favorite:* Houston by 4.

Pittsburgh (5-1) at Cincinnati (6-0).—The Steelers lost at Riverfront Stadium last year when they double-covered Isaac Curtis deep and Ken Anderson completed 30 of 22 passes, mostly short ones to his backs. Franco Harris, the Steeler fullback, has "turf toe." What's that? A bruised big toe from wearing lightweight shoes recommended by O. J. Simpson for synthetic turf. *Favorite:* Pittsburgh by 1 1/2.

Buffalo (4-2) at Jets (2-4).—Vic Washington, the former 49er running back whom the Bills signed as a free agent, may save their defense. He's filling in well at free safety. The Bills' attack is tailor-made to exploit the Jets' demoralized, wounded defense. *Favorite:* Buffalo by 7.

Cleveland (0-6) at Baltimore (2-4).—Colt fans have tolerated 13 straight losses at home, including preseason this. But the Colts are improving while the Browns are not. They are sticking with Brian Sipe at quarterback and they have cut Pete Athas after he fumbled two punts against Washington. *Favorite:* Baltimore by 10.

Oakland (4-2) at Denver (3-3).—The Raiders are getting their passing game together at last. The Broncos have shifted quarterbacks, Steve Ramsey for Charlie Johnson. What a spot for an upset! *Favorite:* Oakland by 9.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Dallas (5-1) at Washington (4-2).—These two, plus the Cardinals, are all about even in their division. The Cowboys are less impressive than their record. The Redskins won't be running for much but leaning again on passer Bill Kilmer. *Favorite:* Washington by 4.

Atlanta (2-4) at New Orleans (1-5).—The Falcons have a new quarterback, Kim McQuilken, who's not so bad, and the Saints have a new coach, Ernie Hefferle, a wise 60-year-old and a good football man. Anything can happen. *Favorite:* Atlanta by 3.

Detroit (3-3) at San Francisco (2-4).—Bill Munson and Greg Landry underwent knee surgery Wednesday, so Joe Reed, a country and Western singer who started four games for the 49ers last season, is now the Lions' quarterback. Marlin Briscoe is the backup. He'll also start at wide receiver, where the Lions have been badly hurt. The 49ers lead the league in goofing, fumbles, interceptions and penalties. *Favorite:* San Francisco by 7.

Minnesota (5-0) at Green Bay (1-5).—The Packers think they're improving but not everyone else does. The Vikings' schedule is almost as easy as the Rams'. *Favorite:* Minnesota by 9.

Los Angeles (5-1) at Philadelphia (1-5).—The Rams have been eating herring for a month and here comes a bigger fish that can bite. Rich Glover, whom the Giants let go, is starting at defensive tackle for the Eagles, no great distinction. *Favorite:* Los Angeles by 8.

INTERCONFERENCE

Miami (5-1) at Chicago (1-5).—The Dolphins, who never lose games like this one, welcome back Manny Fernandez as starter at *defensive tackle. The Bears have* an impressive defense but, oh, that offense. *Favorite:* Miami by 15.

San Diego (0-6) at Giants (2-4).—The Chargers have scored just four touchdowns. They do well defending against kick runbacks and returning them. That's all. New York coaches insist that the Giants are merely enduring labor pains prior to giving birth to six victories in the next eight games. *Favorite:* New York by 9 1/2 points.

New England (2-4) at St. Louis (4-2).—Steve Grogan, the rookie who did so well replacing injured Jim Plunkett, will start as the Patriots' quarterback. But he's had all week to think about it. The Cardinals no longer are called flash in the pan. If they could only do a little better on pass defense. *Favorite:* St. Louis by 10.

United Press International.

Vancouver goalie Ken Lockett uses chest to stop puck fired by Buffalo's Rick Martin (No. 7) in game last night at Buffalo. Down on ice is Vancouver's Harold Snepsts.

Rookie With NHL's Islanders

Trottier, 19, Scores With Oldtimers' Flare

By Robin Herman

UNIONDALE, L.I., Oct. 31 (NYT).—With the same quiet aplomb that has characterized his play on the ice and his ascent to the No. 3 spot on the National Hockey League's scoring chart, Bryan Trottier of the New York Islanders picked up the guitar and started singing:

"They're gonna put me in the movie/they're gonna make a big star out of me/they're gonna put me in the movies/and all I gotta do is act naturally."

Acting naturally for the Islanders' 19-year-old rookie center means scoring seven goals and 12 assists in 10 games, entertaining his teammates with his country and Western singing and ordering orange juice or milk without apology when everyone around him is ordering beer. He sings with a genuine cowboy twang acquired on the family cattle ranch in Saskatchewan, and he plays hockey like an old-timer.

Only Trottier's young-looking face gives away the fact that he is still a teen-ager. His confident demeanor and the impact he has had on the Islanders argue otherwise.

Teaming with the hefty wings, Clark Gillies and Billy Harris, Trottier has given the Islanders their first threatening offensive line in the team's four-year history. Harris, the league's No. 1 draft choice in 1972, is elated with the promising match-up and feels now he can justifiably hope for at least 10 more goals than the 25 he scored last season. So far Harris has six goals and five assists while Gillies, New York's first-round choice in 1974, has two goals and eight assists.

The most dramatic turnaround for the team has been on its power play. Thanks to the Trottier line, the Islanders lead the league in power-play goal percentage with 18 in 50 attempts.

The Islanders acquired Trottier in the 1974 under-age draft when he was only 16 years old. He then spent another year with his junior team, the Lethbridge Broncos, scoring 45 goals and 99 assists and receiving the most-valuable-player award in the Western Canada Hockey League.

Earl Ingarfield was the Islanders' chief scout at the time of Trottier's signing but he was leaving the Islanders to coach and manage the Broncos in Saskatchewan. "To be able to put him in Earl's hands was just too good a situation to pass up," said Bill Torrey, the Islanders' general manager.

The youngster will continue to spend his summers in Val Marie, his hometown, working on the *ranch and touring locally with* his father and younger sister as a professional singing group.

On Long Island, Trottier has continued his simple style of living. Instead of renting a plush bachelor apartment, Trottier rents a room in a private house. His landlord is a distributor of hockey equipment and his landlady works her schedule around his games to cook meals for him.

"He's so set in his ways," said Gillies, discussing Trottier. "Ever see him fool around on the road or anywhere? He's one of the cleanest livers I've ever seen, Mr. Clean. That's what we should call him, Mr. Clean."

Sweating-Out Before Saddling-Up

Jockey Recalls 27 Years in the Box

By Red Smith

NEW YORK Oct. 31 (NYT).—Peter Anderson walked into Toots Shor's and, standing on tiptoe to catch the bartender's eye, ordered a bloody mary with the aplomb of a man who knows what alcohol does to his weight and doesn't give a damn. Sartorially, he was a man for all seasons: the shirt open at the throat with a scarf tucked into the collar that was for Miami where he had caught a plane a few hours earlier; the trenchcoat was insurance against a New York autumn.

"Hey, creep," the proprietor said cordially, "what you doing these days?"

"Been driving trotters for Billy Haughton."

"I hope you drive better than you rode the stiffs I used to bet on."

Haughtily erect, Pete curled a lip at his host's kneecap. He did not dignify the insult with a reply. When the proprietor turned away to welcome new arrivals he said: "To tell the truth, I can't drive harness races. For three or four months I went up to Pompano Park every morning and Billy let me work some of his best horses but there's no way I can stretch my feet out there against the shafts."

A Daily Ordeal

Nature patterned Pete's short legs after a pair of ice tongs, and for 27 years they lifted comfortably about the withers of America's top thoroughbreds. Yet even as a 16-year-old apprentice he found making weight a daily ordeal.

Approaching his 43d birthday last fall, he surrendered to the scale and hung up his tack.

"Now," he said, "I want to set up as a trainer. I feel I've had the experience and I've got the temperament. You know, even when I was going good I was out at 5 a.m. working horses. I'd get on everything in the barn and there were a lot of times when I could make suggestions. 'Let's try this or try that. Let's put blinkers on this horse or a different bit on that one. This one sulks under the whip. Maybe we should rate this other one.' Several times when people have spoken to Eddie Arcaro about taking their horses, he's told 'em, 'Look, I know a guy whose got as much equipment as any rider I know,' meaning me."

Memory brought a grin to Pete's face. "Arcaro levels," he said. "If we butted heads now and then when we were both riding, he doesn't hold any grudges. One time in the Whitney at Saratoga he had Kelso and I was on Out Hope and we hooked at the top of the stretch. We came down to the wire together and I beat him this much. He claimed foul and my number came down.

'Laying on Him'

"That burned me. Sure, I was laying on him so he didn't have room to lift his whip. Hell, I'm not going to give Arcaro room in the stretch, that's like me fighting Dempsey. But about 10 days earlier he had knocked me down in a $75,000 stake and I didn't claim. So now I got suspended and I said, 'There's no elephant in you, is there? You can't remember for 10 days.'

"Some time after that I came out of a restaurant and here was Eddie with that great big Catfish Smith. I said something and he said, 'Cripes, are you going to ride that race again?' and then big Smitty got between us. I'd get neck pains talking to him, or find myself talking to a buckle. But Eddie and I are friends. We played golf the other day. I hit a ball out of bounds and shot a 72.

"I like to think I've got some judgment about a horse. Remember Verbatim, who ran for Elmendorf? He'd never gone more than seven-eighths of a mile but I went to the people and asked them to let me get on him. Almost a year went by. Then about 10 o'clock one Saturday morning at Belmont, Jimmy Conway asked me, 'How light are you?' I said I wasn't bad. He said, 'I'm running that horse you've been wanting. He's in with 112 pounds at Liberty Bell.' I said, 'I'll be right back.' I drove out the gate, turned around and came back. 'I'm okay,' I told him.

Sweat Box

"I thought he meant the horse was going next Monday, but the race was that afternoon. I went to Aqueduct and stayed in the sweat box until I'd taken off almost six pounds. Then I drove to Liberty Bell with the heater on, got in the box and lost another pound and a half. Verbatim, who'd never gone a mile, won galloping at a mile and a sixteenth but they found traces of Butazolidin and took the purse away, so I didn't get paid. Jimmy put me up at a mile and quarter at Monmouth and we won from wire to wire. Then I won the Whitney with him, and then the Governor at Belmont.

Pete was silent for a moment. "It's almost a year since I was on a horse," he said, "and I'm just getting used to the idea of not riding. After 27 years it's awful tough to walk away, but they were 27 years in the sweat box. I lived in that box, taking pills and going on the road. Sometimes if you're too tense or all dried out you just can't sweat, no matter what. I'd turn the box up to 175 degrees and only turn red.

"Dinner was a toothpick and a glass of water. When you have to take off pounds every day it comes to hundreds of pounds a year. A fellow interviewed me for a magazine piece. He called the article '12,000 pounds later.' That's where I am now."

Orantes Ousted in Manila

MANILA, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Ross Case of Australia today ousted the U.S. Open champion Manuel Orantes of Spain, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, to go into the semifinals of the $75,000 Philippine international tennis classic.

Corrado Barazzutti, Italy's No. 1 player and a newcomer on the Asian circuit, defeated Dick Crealy of Australia, 6-3, 6-0, to arrange a showdown with veteran Ken Rosewall of Australia in one of the two semifinal matches tomorrow. Rosewall defeated Hans Pohlmann of West Germany 6-2, 6-4, in a quarterfinal today.

In the other semifinal match, Case will meet Jose Higueras of Mexico, who ousted former Wimbledon champion John Newcombe of Australia, the No. 3 seed, 6-3, 6-4, today.

Ashe Advances in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 31 (IHT).—Arthur Ashe of the United States, the No. 2 seed in the grand prix indoor tournament, today defeated the No. 7 seed, Onny Parun of New Zealand, 6-4, 6-0, in a quarterfinal match.

Ray Moore of South Africa edged Roscoe Tanner of the United States, 9-7, 6-4, in another quarterfinal contest.

Ilie Nastase of Romania beat Eddie Dibbs of the United States, 6-3, 3-6, 8-9, and Tom Okker of the Netherlands downed Jaime Pillol of Chile, 6-1, 6-4.

Goolagong-Cawley Upset

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 31 (AP).—Hometown favorite Ingrid Bentzer scored the finest victory of her career today when she upset Evonne Goolagong-Cawley of Australia, 6-2, 6-3, in the first round of a $30,000 women's international tennis tournament.

Bentzer, a 31-year-old veteran who has been Sweden's No. 1 female player for the last five years, was in command throughout the match at her home court, the Royal Tennis Hall.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston	2	0	1.000	—
Buffalo	2	0	1.000	—
Philadelphia	2	0	1.000	—
New York	2	3	.400	1 1/2
Central Division				
Washington	1	0	1.000	1/2
New Orleans	3	1	.750	—
Atlanta	1	1	.500	1/2
Cleveland	1	2	.333	1
Houston	0	2	.000	1 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	2	1	.667	—
Chicago	2	2	.500	1/2
Milwaukee	0	2	.000	1 1/2
Kansas City	0	2	.000	2
Pacific Division				
Golden State	3	1	.750	—
Portland	2	2	.500	1
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	1
Phoenix	1	1	.500	1/2
Seattle	0	3	.000	2

Thursday's Games

Cleveland 108, Chicago 84 (Smith 33, Wylie 17, Love 17, Sloan 15).

New York 117, Kansas City 113 (Frazier 32, Haywood 28, Archibald 25, Gilmore 25).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

San Antonio 102, San Diego 100 (Silas 29, Gervin 23, Lamar 24, Robisch 22).

Tom Landry's Multiple Offense Dazzles NFL and Fans

By Joan Ryan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—"It's simple to recognize modern football formations," says Al Derogatis, the former New York Giant player who now provides commentary for television. "But it is difficult to make it simple when you're describing them to the people at home."

No wonder. Trying to describe the multiple offense of Dallas Cowboys coach Tom Landry is like painting a cloud on a windy day. By the time you've pinpointed the positions, what you thought you saw is gone. ("We have 11-man movement on every play," says Landry with deceptive simplicity.)

What is seen on the football field today is complexity, confusion and change. Last year Larry Brown of the Redskins was called a half back; this year he's a tailback. Noteguards are back in college defense. Red Hickey's old shotgun formation has been revived by the Cowboys, but Landry insists on calling it a "spread." "We use a lot more splits than the shotgun," he says.)

Ask any two fans to compare the merits of the veer, the wishbone and the I and you've started a discussion that will run through supper.

Triple-Option Veer

Or you could challenge a college coach on whether the triple-option veer ("every college team uses some phase of it," claims University of Houston offensive line coach Bill Willingham) is an officially designated formation or simply a style of offensive play.

The glut of formations is a symptom of the changing times. In the early 1970s, it was estimated that the New York Giants could run 31,104 variations on their basic offensive formation. Landry's multiple-choice, perpetual-motion offense puts that number nearer infinity.

"No one ever invents a new formation," said Willingham. "Everybody stands on someone else's shoulders."

There is a see-sawing battle of offenses and defenses in football. The offense gains the edge for a moment; the defense recovers.

Once this clash of forces came together in one man: Tom Landry. In 1960, he became head coach of the fledgling Dallas Cowboys, an assortment of cast-offs for whom Landry designed an offense of confusion and camouflage.

Inventor Against Himself

It was the classic case of inventor against himself. For the defense Landry was trying to confuse was one he had been partially responsible for developing as a player-coach with the New York Giants in 1950.

The sport's evolution is a history of catch-up strategies. Some theories came and went, others stayed.

Most experts insist it was the T that came first.

In 1940, George Halas' Chicago Bears slaughtered the Redskins, 73-0, with a Clark Shaughnessy-designed "modern" T formation.

What the quick-striking T formation did was to isolate three skills in the backfield and let each do his own thing. Quarterbacks passed; fullbacks powered into the line; halfbacks faked with speed. It was the beginning of specialization.

The T was immediately copied by most of the college and pro teams of the day. Reportedly, George Preston Marshall ordered his Redskins to drop their single wing formation the day after the slaughter.

The T established an era of offensive dominance that was to last a decade. Frank Leahy's 1943 Fighting Irish used it. That team still is considered the best produced by Notre Dame; Earl (Red) Blaik's unbeaten Army teams used the T to storm over opponents from 1944 to 1946.

Shaughnessy advanced the T concept when he took over as head coach of the Los Angeles Rams, and in the process changed football history again. He installed the first version of the present-day "three-end attack" by flanking halfback Elroy (Crazylegs) Hirsch, placing end Tom Fears wide to the other side and keeping end Bob Shaw in tight.

Quarterbacks Bob Waterfield and Rookie Norm Van Brocklin made it work. Football evolved *from a running game with oc*casional desperation passing to a precision-passing attack that brought the fans to their feet.

Even Shaughnessy recognized what his innovation had done to already desperate defenses. "We had to find some way to kill the ogre we had created," he said.

The old 6-2-3 (six lineman, two linebackers, three backs) had given way to the Giants' Steve Owen's 5-3-3, a defense primarily designed to stop the Bear T. The 5-3-3 was effective against the run but the new emphasis on passing made it look like a sieve.

It fell to Philadelphia's Greasy Neale to develop a way to curb the pass. Recognizing the unfair matchup of a slow linebacker covering a swift end, Neale took out a linebacker and substituted a fourth back, creating a 5-2-4 alignment. It worked, for a time.

Tom Landry

McKay to Leave USC to Lead Tampa Bay in NFL in 1976

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 31 (UPI).—The University of Southern California's head coach, John McKay, has resigned effective the end of this season to become the first coach of the National Football League's Tampa Bay Buccaneers, it was announced here today.

Ron Wolf, the Buccaneers vice-president for operations, said that the five-year contract gives McKay the title of vice-president.

McKay reportedly will get $750,000 for the five years and fringe benefits that include paid-up insurance policies of $500,000 for the coach and $250,000 for his wife, a $250,000 land investment, a $10,000 expense account, a $60,000 radio and television contract and three automobiles.

The cigar-smoking Trojan coach, a banquet circuit favorite because of his wit, could have retired at $24,000 a year if he had stayed at USC and retired at 65.

Four years ago, when the Los Angeles Rams tried to lure him away from USC, the university purchased a home for him in West Covina, Calif.

McKay, in his 16th season at the helm of the Trojans, has a record of 126-36-8, surpassing Howard Jones's USC career total of 121 victories. From 1925 through 1940, Jones was 120-36-8.

In addition, McKay has won four national championships at Southern Cal—1962, 1967, 1972 and 1974, while also turning out two Heisman Trophy winners—O.J. Simpson and Mike Garrett.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
East						
New England	5	2	0	10	21	23
Cincinnati	5	3	0	10	28	29
Indianapolis	3	5	0	6	33	33
Cleveland	2	3	0	4	19	16
West						
Phoenix	5	4	0	10	38	38
San Diego	3	3	1	7	24	21
Minnesota	3	4	1	7	22	29
Houston	3	5	0	6	24	27
Denver	3	4	0	6	21	31
Canadian						
Winnipeg	7	2	0	14	43	16
Quebec	5	3	0	10	38	28
Edmonton	4	5	1	9	43	47
Calgary	3	5	0	6	22	26
Toronto	2	4	1	6	26	30

Thursday's Games

Los Angeles 4, Pittsburgh 0 (Dionne, Nevin, Williams, Murphy).

Washington 6, Kansas City 2 (Williams 2, Egers, Monahan, Marson, White; Burns, H. Harvey).

Philadelphia 6, Toronto 2 (Bridgman 2, MacLeish, Barber, Kelly, Dornhoefer; Hammarstrom, McDonald).

Buffalo 4, Vancouver 4 (Perreault 2, Gare, Gravelle; Oddleifson 2, Robitaille, Lever).

Boston 3, St. Louis 2 (Bucyk, Cashman, O'Reilly; Sanderson, Merrick).

Napoles to Fight Stracey

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—British welterweight John Stracey will fight World Boxing Council champion Jose Napoles of Mexico for the world title here Nov. 29, the promoters said.

Nittany Lions' Coach Gets Chance to Direct

By Paul Attner

UNIVERSITY PARK, Pa., Oct. 31 (WP).—Two years ago, Joe Paterno fielded a Penn State college football team that was so powerful it wasn't enjoyable to coach. He says he spent the whole year reluctant to change anything from week to week in fear of messing up his magnificent creation.

Maybe that is why Paterno is having so much fun this week. Unlike so many of his other squads, he no longer is coaching a squad that is immune to defeat. He knows his Nittany Lions can lose at Maryland tomorrow, and he's been doing everything possible to prevent that from happening.

He has dabbled a bit here and there with his squad, put in a trick play or two, added a couple of defensive twists. His team, he says, is now "better than we were at this stage last year. Now it's going to take a real good team to beat us."

Paterno's eyes twinkle when he talks. He says in the last two years he has gleaned more enjoyment from coaching than at any time since he first was establishing his dynasty in the late 1960s. His feelings bring to mind what John Wooden once said about how some years at UCLA he was coaching basketball not to lose instead of to win.

"The fun of coaching from week to week is the preparation for an opponent," said Paterno. "Each week is different, a new struggle. You try to plug up holes, hide problems, put in a gimmick or two. That's where my satisfaction comes."

Paterno perhaps has done his best job of coaching the last two years. He has taken teams lacking in experience and in the superstars so common to Penn State and still won, despite tougher schedules and less help from the Penn State mystique, which once had opponents shaking in their football shoes at the mere mention of the Lions.

"We realize that people don't look at us in quite the same light," said linebacker Greg Buttle, a 230-pound specimen whom Paterno considers as good as anyone who has played the position at the school. "We've lost games early in the season the last two years and right away that helps the confidence of everyone we play."

The Penn State team that Paterno will bring to College Park has a number of subtle differences from his last great squad, the 1973 outfit that raced undefeated through an 11-game regular-season schedule and then beat LSU in the Orange Bowl.

That team simply overpowered people. Heisman Trophy winner John Cappelletti dominated games running from an "I" formation and the defense was so strong it considered the line of scrimmage its personal possession.

The 1975 Lions use a power "I" but they mix in a lot of fancy stuff off a double-wing formation similar to Notre Dame's. In one game this year, they used 10 different offensive sets. They don't have a tailback like Cappelletti, although 191-pound senior Woody Petchel has gained more than 100 yards twice in the last three weeks.

College Grid Line

Favorite	Pts.		Underdog
*Clemson	3	1/2	Florida St.
Brown	2	1/2	Princeton*
*Cornell	14	1/2	Columbia
*Yale	7		Dartmouth
Harvard	5	1/2	Penn*
*Kentucky	9		Tulane
Penn State	3		Maryland*
Michigan State	9		Purdue*
*Notre Dame	12		Navy
*No. Caro. St.	5		South Carb.
*North Carolina	7		Wake Forest
Pitt	8		Syracuse*
*Georgia Tech	13		Duke
*Wisconsin	1		Illinois
*Northwestern	5		Iowa
Michigan	25		Minnesota*
*Texas Tech	9		Rice
*Baylor	18		TCU
Colorado	6	1/2	Iowa St.*
*Kansas	13		Kansas State
*Mississippi	1		LSU
Nebraska	6		Missouri*
Oklahoma	17		Oklahoma St.*
Texas	20	1/2	SMU*
*Vanderbilt	11		Virginia
*Air Force	9		Army
USC	8	1/2	California*
*UCLA	18		Washington
Alabama	22	1/2	Miss. St.*

*Denotes home team.

NHL Standings

PATRICK DIVISION

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Philadelphia	7	1	2	16	45	26
NY Islanders	5	1	4	14	29	22
NY Rangers	4	5	1	9	27	39
Atlanta	3	5	1	7	24	25
SMYTHE DIVISION						
Chicago	5	4	2	12	31	31
St. Louis	3	5	2	8	30	28
Kansas City	3	5	1	7	16	29
Vancouver	3	6	2	8	33	41
Minnesota	2	7	0	4	22	31
NORRIS DIVISION						
Los Angeles	8	4	0	16	41	47
Montreal	6	2	2	14	52	33
Pittsburgh	4	2	1	9	30	27
Detroit	1	7	3	5	34	47
Washington	2	9	1	5	41	58
ADAMS DIVISION						
Buffalo	8	1	1	17	52	24
Toronto	5	4	1	11	29	26
Boston	4	3	2	10	21	20
California	3	5	2	8	29	34

Thursday's Games

Phoenix 3, Denver 2 (Cormier, Connor, Florek; Mara, Morris).

Houston 4, San Diego 2 (Tonelli, Taylor, Ruskowski, Schella; Norris, Ferguson).

Winnipeg 4, Cincinnati 0 (Hull, Sullivan, Hadbera, Beaudin).

Calgary 5, Indianapolis 5 (Lawson 3, Harris, Israelson, Tannahill, Morrison; Wyrozub 3, Schart, Coates).

Art Buchwald

Going Against the Grain

WASHINGTON.—It must be a terrible blow to the Soviet government to explain to its people that it has had to buy wheat and corn from the United States because its agricultural plans have failed.

But Russians are probably up to it.

Let us go to a Soviet school and listen in on a class.

"All right, comrade children. Today we shall talk about food. Who is greatest agricultural country in the world?"

Class in unison: "Soviet Union, comrade teacher."

"That's good. Now we will discuss Sputnik."

Buchwald

"Comrade teacher."

"What is it, comrade Ivan?"

"Why, if Soviet Union is greatest agricultural country in the world, do we buy wheat and corn and grain from the United States?"

"I'm glad you asked that question, you little bourgeois counter-revolutionary Maoist. The reason we are buying wheat and corn and grain from the United States is because of détente. Our leader comrade Brezhnev is bringing peace to the world by accepting capitalist surplus food which we don't need. *Détente* in English means 'to buy grain.'"

* * *

"Comrade teacher, why does the United States have a surplus of wheat and grain and corn?"

"Because, you stupid Ivan, the United States has no five-year plan and they grow more than they can eat. In Soviet Union we grow just enough food for everybody, so is no waste. But the capitalists plant wheat and corn whether they need it or not."

"Why do they do this, comrade teacher?"

"Is simple. There is no State Planning Commission to tell them how much wheat and grain they can grow. In Soviet Union we tell farmers how much wheat they should plant. The farmers don't grow a bushel more than what the State Planning Commission tells them. Now sit down and shut up, Ivan."

"But, comrade teacher, if State Planning Commission tells Soviet farmers how much wheat they can grow, and they grow enough for everyone, what are we going to do with the American wheat?"

"Eat it, you Trotskyite. We are going to eat the American grain to prove to the United States that Communism will get fat on capitalism's mistakes. Can we now discuss Sputnik?"

"Comrade teacher, would it not be better to refuse to buy American wheat so they will be stuck with it and then they will have a depression and we can bury them?"

"Ivan, you ask stupid questions. If we buy American wheat, the price of bread goes up in the United States and then you have depression and finally comes the revolution."

* * *

"But you said the United States has surplus of wheat."

"They do unless we buy it. Ivan, I don't want to send you to KGB office, so will you stop asking so many rotten questions?"

"I'm sorry, comrade teacher. I was only asking for my mother."

"Why were you asking for your mother?"

"Because she said she couldn't give me any bread for lunch."

"Is nonsense that your mother couldn't buy bread when Soviet Union has had another bumper crop of grain. Let me see the hands of anyone else in the class whose mothers couldn't buy bread this morning... Put down your hands, you fools: Do you want to get us all arrested?"

"What should I tell my mother, comrade teacher?"

"Tell her what our great leader comrade Lenin's wife said when she was told the people had no bread."

"What was that, comrade teacher?"

"'Let them eat cake.'"

Prospector Mines U.S. Park for Ripple Rock

CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL PARK, Utah (AP).—Clair Bird is much like other prospectors in this mineral-rich area. Except that his 160-acre mining claim lies within Capitol Reef National Park. Late in April, he began strip-mining ripple rock and other building stone near the visitors' center, federal officials say.

They do permit some private concessions in national parks, such as hotels and restaurants, but not mining. They are upset about Mr. Bird.

Ripple rock, Mr. Bird, 48, explains, is sandstone deposited over 200 million years ago atop half-dry mud rippled by water.

A landscape company in Salt Lake City, which bought Mr. Bird's first load of rock (23.5 tons), says there is a market for this unusual stone. The company says it will buy at least some of Bird's future production and sell it for decorative facing and landscaping.

The National Park Service wants Mr. Bird out, but hasn't found a way yet to separate him from his mining lease and from a 20-room lodge and fuel station he owns and operates in the park. "We haven't any control over what he does, because the courts have said his mining lease is legal," says Franklin Wallace, superintendent of Capitol Reef National Park.

The government tried to buy Mr. Bird out, and later filed suit to nullify the lease. It succeeded in obtaining a restraining order against the mining. But then the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver ruled last year that Bird had a right to mine.

Mr. Bird obtained his mineral and business leases in 1964 on what was then state-owned land. The state has since exchanged land with the federal government, which now holds Mr. Bird's leases.

The irony of the affluent going back to the land, emulating crofter-weavers like himself, offers cold comfort to weaver Hector MacDonald.

Scotland's Endangered Species—the Weaver

By Peter Koenig

EDINBURGH (IHT).—Hector MacDonald, like the whooping crane and the Bengal tiger, is part of an endangered species. The man can no longer make a living from his work—the hand weaving of Harris tweed. And his habitat, the tiny village of Marvig in the Outer Hebrides off Scotland, may soon be forced under by the tail end of the industrial revolution.

"Five years ago there were 12 looms in Marvig," MacDonald says, "now there are four. I used to do about 120 tweeds a year. Now I'll do about 30 if I'm lucky."

Like most of the economy, British textiles today are hurting, but Harris tweed began its present decline well before the current depression here. In the last eight years the number of active weavers has dwindled from about 1,500 to 650, and more and more of the looms in use are located in Stornoway, capital of the Hebrides, instead of traditional crofting-weaving villages like Marvig.

"They're the best places in the world to live, somehow, crofting villages are," MacDonald says. "You feel free, somehow. But in Marvig in a short time there won't be anybody left to weave the tweed.

"They closed the school four years ago. Now, when our children are 12, they go to Stornoway for the week to school. We get to see them on weekends."

Cormorants and Salmon

Today MacDonald, 62, his wife and the youngest of their three daughters, 15, live mainly off welfare. They eat the potatoes they grow, cormorants, which MacDonald shoots, boiled in oatmeal, and occasionally a poached salmon.

In the evenings, with a peat fire going, they watch TV; but the BBC news has little to report, or even to mention, about the disintegration of their way of life.

In 1966, in contrast, the peak year for the Harris tweed industry, when sales of the cloth totalled 7.6 million yards, MacDonald often wove from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night.

"But it didn't matter," he says. "You had no boss. No clock to work to. When I got fed up, I took out my boat."

He worked alone in the loom shed his father built. A finished tweed is 75 yards long and 28 inches wide. It took MacDonald two-and-a-half normal working days to weave the tweed, for which he earned about $30.

By 1974, however, sales of Harris tweed had tailed off to 3.4 million yards. Five of the six island millowners, riding high on the hog in the sixties, had gone out of business, merged or sold a controlling interest to off-island investors.

Definition

Harris tweed, according to its 1934 trademark, is "a tweed made from pure virgin wool produced in Scotland, spun, dyed and finished in the Outer Hebrides, and handwoven by the islanders at their own homes in the Islands of Lewis, Harris, Uist, Barra and their several purtenances and all known as the Outer Hebrides."

It has been known in London since before the 1780s and takes its name from the island of Harris. The cloth was first sent to England for sale in 1846 when the gentlemen of London started riding to the hounds in what they called Harris tweed. Today production and distribution are controlled mainly from Stornoway in Lewis, north of Harris. The yarn is sold to the weavers, then the finished tweeds are bought up and sold to the wholesalers. For 100 years the reputation as well as the profitability of tweed has multiplied. The sudden turnaround eight years ago caught everyone off guard.

Theories accounting for the slump vie numerically with the 2,000 tweed patterns in production. Some people blame the tendency toward "lightness."

Lighter Scottish fabrics sell today. So may lighter clothes. One certainty is that U.S. consumers are not buying tweeds the way they used to, and, since World War II, the United States has accounted for most of the crucial export market.

Hector MacDonald blames the decline in U.S. sales on the millowners' amateurish promotion and marketing there. He and many of his fellow weavers are equally critical of current plans to resuscitate the industry.

Since 1971, the millowners and the Highlands and Islands Development Board, a regional authority with broad powers in the Hebrides, have downplayed the problems of marketing tweed—have instead fiddled with various schemes to cut the cost of tweed production.

Currently, the HIDB wants to set up small factories around the Outer Hebrides, each equipped with a dozen power-driven looms to be operated by the weavers working shifts.

The HIDB wants to double the width of Harris tweed to 56 inches. The lucrative garment industry and upholstery markets, according to the 1971 HIDB study that serves as the blueprint for salvaging the industry, favor a double width cloth.

Critics have questioned the HIDB blueprint but the regional authority has refused to make anything besides its conclusions public. Critics have pointed out that the HIDB plan to build small factories will put the manufacture of Harris tweed in violation of its own trademark. But the HIDB replies that it is working on this problem behind the scenes.

The HIDB points out that the weavers' union is represented on the committee in charge of salvage plans. But critics respond that the union has lost touch with the rank and file of weavers.

"We've been watching how things are going for a long time," MacDonald says ruefully. "The millowners want the looms in their mills."

The Plan

He and his fellow weavers first heard of the plan to modernize tweed production at a townhall meeting in Stornoway in July, 1974. Since then, they have heard nothing.

Meanwhile, MacDonald says, "more and more weavers pack it in and go to the oil."

"The oil," of course, is North Sea oil, the most important development in the Scottish Highlands since Bonnie Prince Charlie fought the English and lost.

In May, 1973, Fred Olsen Ltd., a London-based subsidiary of the Akers Group, a private Norwegian maritime company, approached the townfathers of Stornoway, and asked if they could build a supply and fabrication yard at Arnish Point, a jut of land sticking into the town's natural harbor. Fred Olsen Ltd. wanted a construction site on the west coast of Scotland, but away from the glare of unfavorable publicity nagging oil developers on the mainland.

In May, 1974, the secretary of state for Scotland officially approved Fred Olsen Ltd.'s scheme. The oil company gained a lease for 93 acres at Arnish Point for 60 years. By 1983, the scheduled completion date for the oil yard, Fred Olsen Ltd. says it will be employing 1,000 men to weld steel into pontoons and decks for oil rigs.

The weavers, Stornoway officials, and the oil company itself all acknowledge that by 1983 the economic backbone of the Outer Hebrides will have shifted from tweed to oil.

Two Letters

MacDonald is unsentimental about it, but he believes that by 1983 the handweaving of Harris tweed is likely to have ended—even though a solid market for high quality handwoven cloth, he believes, still exists. He shows a visitor two letters from consumers in the United States who bought Harris tweed jackets and tracked him down as the weaver to thank him.

MacDonald is philosophical about the impending demise of Marvig, and foresees the day when the weaving factories will collapse, if they ever get off the ground.

He predicts that "the oil" will plague the Outer Hebrides with an itinerant labor problem and a housing shortage, that the permanent population of Lewis and Harris will increasingly live in and around Stornoway, and that crofting villages like his own "will become holiday camps for the rich."

MacDonald worries about becoming a crank, he says, but the irony of affluent young people going back to the land, emulating crofter-weavers like himself, at the exact moment Marvig is dying offers him cold comfort.

PEOPLE: *'Crushing Blow' Led Him To Resign, Agnew Says*

A "crushing blow" and intense pressure led to his resignation in October, 1973, as vice-president, Spiro Agnew told John Woodfield of the Associated Press Thursday. Speaking in his office in Crofton, Md., Agnew said, "The only thing I ever admitted was a single count of tax evasion. I categorically deny the rest and someday, when the various court cases are over, I'll be able to speak freely." He said he "didn't have the slightest thought of resigning, nor had I ever considered it" when he made a speech two weeks before his resignation denying all the charges against him. "But I received a very crushing blow between the time of that speech and my resignation that changed my entire outlook," he said. He did not specify what the "blow" was. "You have no idea what pressures were on me to resign," he continued. "You have to remember that a vice-president has no power base from which he can fight. He has only that power delegated to him by the president."

Spiro Agnew
... categori

Meanwhile, in Richmond, Va., I. H. Hammerman 2d, a self-confessed "bagman" for Agnew when he was governor of Maryland, won reversal of his 18-month prison term. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals was apparently convinced that prosecutors misled Hammerman into pleading guilty to tax charges in return for what the defendant thought was a guarantee that he would not be prosecuted. The court has ordered that Hammerman be allowed to withdraw his guilty plea and face new proceedings. The appeals court decision said that it was largely because of Hammerman's testimony that Agnew "resigned his office in disgrace," pleading no contest to a tax evasion charge.

* * *

Playboy magazine is going to shed explicitness while hanging on to its sexual orientation, according to a report from Philip H. Dougherty of The New York Times. The message came this week in New York when Arthur Kretchmer, the editor, spoke to advertisers and ad agencies. "Playboy will be sexual," he said, "sex is one of its favorite topics. But it will be more aware of the line separating sensuality and vulgarity. In the latter half of this year it was slipping across that line too often and it is clear that that's not necessary for the health of this magazine." Faced with a circulation loss, Playboy's founder, Hugh Hefner, and Kretchmer have been doing some soul searching. Explicit sex is not the answer, they believe. "Hefner," said Kretchmer, "doesn't want to be known as a smut publisher."

* * *

The Alabama tradition of flying the Confederate flag from the capitol dome and the Stars and Stripes from the side lawn is being challenged in federal court by a black legislator, Rep. Alvin Holmes of Montgomery. In a suit naming Gov. George Wallace and others as defendants, Holmes charged that the Confederate flag is "a vestige of slavery enshrined by state officials." Therefore, he alleged, flying the flag on top of the capitol violates the U.S. Co[nstitution] in addition to offendi[ng] his ethnic heritage and caus[ing] him mental anguish. He is a[sk]ing for $100,000 in personal dam[]ages.

* * *

Julie Nixon Eisenhower, w[ho] lives not far from the Whi[te] House, says she avoids looki[ng] at it when she is in the neig[h]borhood. "You know, I ne[ver] look at it when I pass by. I [try] not to," she said while tapi[ng] a TV show with Barbara Walte[rs]. She also told Miss Walters th[at] she had learned to cook in t[he] past six years, since her ma[r]riage to David Eisenhower. [Her] first cookbook is about to [be] published. Her mother, Pat N[ix]on, was not interested in fo[od] she said. "Generally what (she and her older sister Tri[cia] Nixon Cox) had when we w[ere] children was spaghetti, chi[cken] or meat loaf."

* * *

The eight-year marriage [of] British actress Sarah Miles [and] playwright Robert Bolt ended [in] divorce this week. Bolt, author of "A Man for All S[ea]sons" and the screenplay [for] "Lawrence of Arabia" and "[Dr.] Zhivago," filed for divorce [in] London on the grounds that th[e] marriage had broken down [and] that they had been living ap[art] for more than two years. [Miss] Miles, 31, is living in Califor[nia]. They will share custody of th[eir] 6-year-old son Thomas.

* * *

Thomas Preston, 46, be[st] known among professional g[am]blers as Amarillo Slim, has b[een] indicted on charges of gam[bling] promotion in Amarillo, Tex[as] and Earl Summer, 47, who [was] also indicted, were accu[sed of] running a bookie opera[tion].

* * *

Jack Dempsey, 80, form[er] heavyweight boxing champ[ion], released Friday from New [York] University Hospital after [] a series of tests. A ho[spital] spokesman said Dempsey's [] did not want his doctors to [] the diagnosis.

—SAMUEL JUST[E]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, NOV. 1st, 1975
CGM03LC | LRM04AX | RGY0HOK
CTSS3CH | MCW02CJ | WJB52KG
ERN53HB | RAC51AB

MESSAGES, OCT. 31, 1975
EAB53DE | JLC02DB | RHP53CL

The above are coded messages from home for subscribing travelers off itinerary in Europe. For details: America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS meets Mond., Wed., Thur., 8:30 p.m. & Sat. & Sun., 5 p.m. American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay.

EUROPE SAME DAY. Sunday N.Y. Times. Lowest rates + widest subscription plan. Inflight, 15 Ave. Victor-Hugo, Paris-16e. 553.97.89.

SMOKING *Giving up? Our non-smoking section First Class and Economy will help you.* Pan Am.

SWEDISH INTERPRETER-GUIDE in Paris. 553.34.36.

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